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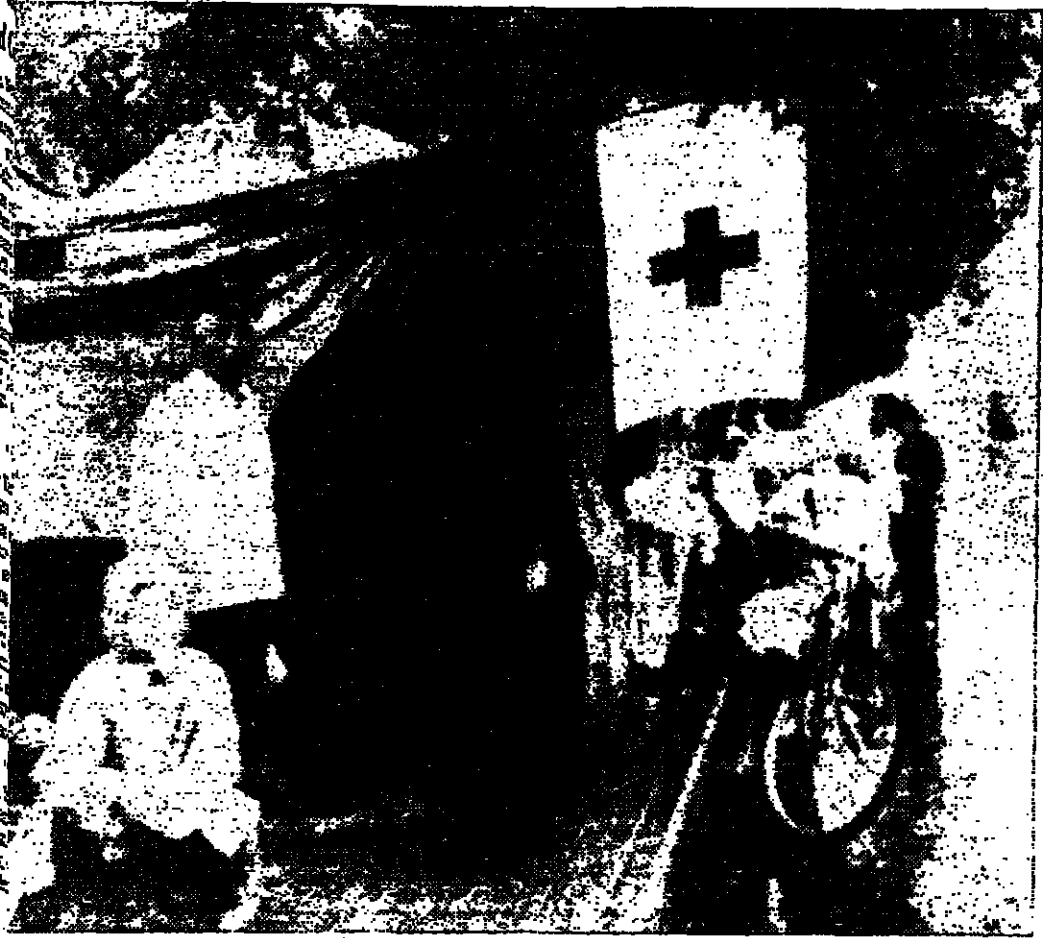
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Heavy Loss Reported in China Quakes; Toll Unknown



FOR VICTIMS—Emergency relief stations were set up in Peking early yesterday morning after the earthquake that caused heavy damage there and in surrounding areas.

PEKING, July 28—Heavy damage was reported in the wake of two major earthquakes that struck the heavily populated Peking-Tientsin area of north-west China early today.

The first shock was recorded by the U.S. Earthquake Information Service at 8.3 on the Richter scale. A second tremor was put at 7.5.

China never gives casualty figures for disasters, but 21 hours after the first shock—the most powerful in the world in 12 years—the Chinese news agency announced that there had been "damage of varying degrees" in the epicenter region around the coal mining city of Tangshan.

"Large quantities of medicine, food, clothing, building materials and other relief goods are being sent to the stricken area," it said.

Concern for Masses

The agency said that Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the party central committee in Peking were "very much concerned for the masses of people" in the Tangshan-Gengnan area in east Hopei Province.

The people there were taking precautions against further tremors, it added.

The report said that Chinese seismologists estimated the first quake, which struck before dawn, at 7.5 on the Richter scale. But three foreign monitoring stations all put it at 8.3—the worst since Anchorage, Alaska, was heavily damaged in 1964.

The U.S. Geological Survey station in Golden, Calif., reported that a major aftershock registering 7.9 hit the same area 16 hours later and was expected to have caused further damage.

2 Persons Killed

The only news to filter from Tangshan, a city of 1 million, said that at least two foreigners were killed. One was a girl member of French delegation of 23 persons and the other a technician of the Japanese Hitachi Co., foreign sources said here.

Two Japanese were reported missing and six were injured. The 22 other Frenchmen were understood to have escaped with only slight injuries.

The Tangshan coal mines of Tangshan operate 24 hours a day and observers here feared that many men could have been buried.

Peking's population of 6 million was sleeping in the streets tonight after a day of powerful tremors that damaged many buildings and smashed windows.

Seeking Shelter

Under constant rain, some residents rested in tents, others under large umbrellas or plastic tablecloths strung between poles.

Former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and his wife, Margaret, were in a hotel in the port city of Tientsin when the first quake struck.

"It was absolutely terrifying... Obviously it was very serious... The whole facade of buildings had come down, leaving interiors naked and exposed," he said.

The whole building was "grinding and buckling" and a mirror fell across their bed, gashing Mrs. Whitlam in the leg. In darkness, they crawled out of the hotel. "The hotel appeared to have been split in two," Mrs. Whitlam said.

Piles of Rubble

Australian Ambassador Stephen Fitzgerald, who was with the couple on their visit to Tientsin, said that large piles of rubble were being tackled "by people who obviously knew what they were doing."

"There was no sense of massive death or injury but we did see people who were injured being taken to hospital," he said. The Australians drove back to

Peking over roads torn by fissures.

The center of the first quake was within a few miles of the industrial city of Tangshan, 100 miles from Peking. The U.S. Geological Survey said that the second shock hit the same area.

One other reports from the area were available. Rail and telephone links from Peking to the east were cut.

The tremors shattered through Peking, damaging many buildings.

Side streets were littered with masonry and windows were smashed.

David Dean, deputy chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission in Peking, reported that tall buildings swayed, glasses fell from tables and pictures fell from walls during the initial shock. The quake cracked some walls on tall buildings and buckled the sides of smaller brick structures, he said.

Mr. Dean said that residents

of the 14-story Peking Hotel and other tall buildings were evacuated.

Foreign residents in Peking, contacted by telephone from Hong Kong, said that aftershocks continued for hours. They reported numerous broken windows and cracked or collapsed walls in buildings but no major damage or casualties.

UPI Tokyo correspondent Marianne Ohe said she was told by an operator when she tried to

telephone the Tientsin Hotel that the hotel had been damaged by the quake and no one was staying there.

Ross Munro, Peking correspondent of the Toronto Globe and Mail and one of only two Western correspondents in China, said in a report to his paper that the first tremor shook the city for two minutes.

"Within minutes, the streets of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Britain Severs Diplomatic Ties To Amin Regime

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Britain broke diplomatic relations with the government of President Idi Amin in Uganda today after years of strained relations capped by mutual suspicions stemming from the July 4 Israeli commando raid at Entebbe Airport.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said in the House of Commons as he announced the break-off in relations with the former British colony. "Uganda is still studying the implications involved in the British announce-

ment," Marshal Amin said in the first Ugandan reaction to the British move.

Addressing his "Special Suicide Regiment," the marshal said that "British nationals who have chosen to stay in Uganda should follow the situation in its present perspective... and not listen to mass media."

It was the first time in 30 years that Britain has severed ties with another country—the last was Albania in 1946—and the first time it broke relations with a Commonwealth nation.

After Israeli commandos raided Entebbe Airport and freed more than 100 hijack hostages, Marshal Amin expelled the British High Commissioner in Uganda, James Horrocks, charging that Mr. Horrocks had advanced knowledge of the raid. Israel has said that it had not informed any foreign nation of its plans.

Tension between Britain and Uganda increased further when 75-year-old Dora Bloch, a hijack hostage who was not rescued in the Israeli raid, disappeared from a Kampala hospital. Mrs. Bloch held dual British-Israeli citizenship. When the British government demanded an account of her whereabouts from Marshal Amin, he replied that she had been taken back to Israel with the other hostages. London called this answer "unsatisfactory."

Reported Killed

Unconfirmed reports said that Mrs. Bloch was killed by Ugandan security forces.

The British consul in Kampala cast doubt on Marshal Amin's veracity by saying that he had seen Mrs. Bloch in Uganda after the Israeli raid. The consul, Peter Chandley, was subsequently expelled by the Ugandan leader.

British-Ugandan relations became strained in 1973 when Marshal Amin ordered the expulsion of thousands of Asians who had immigrated from other British Commonwealth nations.

He periodically denounced the British press and the British Broadcasting Co. and last year ordered the arrest of British author Denis Hills for making unfattering comments about him in an unpublished manuscript. Mr. Hills was sentenced to death but was released after high-level British intervention.

The United States continues to have diplomatic relations with Uganda. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Labor Party, Unions Renew 'Social' Pact

LONDON, July 28 (UPI)—Britain's governing Labor party and the trade unions today announced agreement on a new "social contract" offering the nation the hope of three relatively strike-free years in exchange for social and economic policies acceptable to the unions.

The new social contract will provide three years of industrial stability and the rebirth of our industrial system coupled with social priorities based on consultation and cooperation between the Labor party and the unions. Prime Minister James Callaghan said at a news conference.

"It will mean consultation and cooperation, not confrontation," Mr. Callaghan said.

Mutual Commitment

The "Social Contract Mark II," as Mr. Callaghan called it, replaced one of three years ago under which the Labor government agreed to work closely with the unions in all fields.

It pledged "the mutual commitment of all parts of the labor movement to maintaining the momentum of social, industrial and economic advance which is under way."

"The process of close consultation and understanding which has been so vital in meeting the difficult problems of the past two years," the joint document said, "will remain the linchpin of the social contract."

It called for steps to create jobs, solve Britain's balance of payments difficulties, hold down prices and inflation, promote home building and "social justice and equality."

But it stressed the economic difficulties the country still faces. It cited Britain's foreign debt and interest payments and pointed out that the government has also piled up "massive" debts at home in a bid to keep as many people at work as possible.

Len Murray, secretary-general of the 10-million-member Trades Union Congress, said: "The unions will see in this not so much a program as part of life for British democracy."

But, despite their optimistic words, there were signs of continuing friction between the unions and the Labor government.

TUC's General Council, meeting earlier, sharply criticized the government's latest anti-inflation program.

It attacked the planned cuts in public spending announced by the government last week and charged that these will increase Britain's unemployment rolls, already the highest since World War II.

Soweto Students Stone the Police

JOHANNESBURG, July 28 (AP)—Jeering black students yesterday hurled stones at police in the suburban Johannesburg township of Soweto.

The students of the Kwa Mahloba Secondary School also smashed the windshield of a police van in the latest disturbance of a week of unrest in black townships.

The Soweto incident took place on the fifth day of a boycott of schools by many black South African students while township leaders urged police to withdraw their men from the streets.

Announcement Questioned in Beirut Syrian-Palestinian Pact Reported

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 28—Libyan Abdel Salam Jalloud tonight said that Syria and Palestinian leaders were putting the touches on an agreement on their confrontation.

He said at a news conference he believed the terms of the pact would be formally announced within 24 hours.

In Beirut, it was reported that Jalloud's announcement had been premature.

A Palestinian "Rejection" composed of several that operate outside the Palestine Liberation Organization, said it would not be any reconciliation with

these Moslem leftists said that "reservations" about the pact because it was on the key question of and under what terms troops would leave Leb-

anon. Arab League mediator said that he has achieved a deal to permit evacuation of the besieged camp of Tel Zaatar, heavy fighting continued, artillery and mortar fire in the shattered district and eastern suburbs. The latest 24-hour casualty

included 80 dead and 130 wounded. United States evacuated civilians and other foreigners from the city by ship yesterday. They were scheduled to leave a Greek port early to-

day. Sabry al-Kholi, the Arab League mediator in Lebanon, was close to winning one of a new cease-fire between Christian militancy and a Greek port early to-

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Results Hoped For in 2 Weeks Mars Scooper Picks Up Soil, Distributes It for Life Tests

PASADENA, Calif., July 28 (AP)—The Viking-1 robot arm scooped up a handful of Martian soil today and placed it in a small biological compartment to test it for signs of life.

Both pictures and electrical signals from the spacecraft confirmed that the experiment was working normally.

A photograph first showed the scoop dug into the soil. But scientists had to wait two hours for the radio signal that the scoop had succeeded in placing the dirt in the biology laboratory where it is to be tested for signs of life.

"Tears came to my eyes," said chief scientist Gerald Soffert after hearing that the dirt was inside. It will be several weeks before the experiments provide any answers about whether life exists or existed on Mars.

Trench Appears

As a picture appeared line by line on television monitors at the control center, a small trench could be seen over the top of the lander.

"That looks like pretty good confirmation that the scooper scooped," a Jet Propulsion Laboratory spokesman said.

The landing of Viking on Mars a week ago was an accomplishment in itself, but the pouring of dirt into the miniature "rooms" of Viking's laboratory has even greater import. Science has reached into another planet's crust to look for life.

Although no movie cameras were aboard, Viking to record the sample digging, a film of a duplicate lander at Jet Propulsion Laboratory carrying out the process showed how it is done.

The telescoping arm snakes out of a gold-painted housing on the side of Viking. The arm is a tube about an inch and a half in diameter, tipped with a sharp-edged tool for digging.

Cover Snaps

Touching the soil, the scoop plows beneath the surface, pressing with a 30-pound force if necessary. Quickly, a cover snaps shut over the handful of sample dirt.

With another whirling noise, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

As Tanaka Is Questioned Miki Says the Payoff Scandal In Japan 'Has Not Peaked Yet'

TOKYO, July 28—Premier Takeo Miki today promised the Japanese people the fullest possible investigation of the swelling Lockheed payoff scandal and, in a statement that surprised many observers, said that he "did not believe the scandal had peaked" with the arrest of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka. He did not elaborate.

In another development today, two former executives of All Nippon Airways were indicted on charges of foreign exchange violations in receiving money from Lockheed.

The 58-year-old Mr. Tanaka underwent hours of questioning by prosecutors in Kojima Prison here yesterday.

Afterward, he sent out word of his resignation from the Liberal Democratic party and as head of the largest combined factions in the Diet, the Japanese parliament.

This news, combined with his arrest, involving the highest-ranking government official here

in almost 30 years, threw Japan's political world into turmoil.

Policymakers about to leave the capital for country vacations rushed into a series of emergency meetings to discuss the developments.

Business and political leaders issued calls for full-scale reform of the conservative party, which under various names has ruled Japan for all but a few months of the postwar period.

Television programs were regularly interrupted for special reports, including one from a helicopter hovering over the prosecutor's office.

Premier Miki, looking unusually serious, taped a special report for nationwide broadcast.

"We must survive this trial," Mr. Miki told the nation, "regenerate the Liberal Democratic party and restore the people's confidence in the conservative party."

The Premier said that he would not dissolve the Diet and hold

U.S. Survey Indicates Improved World Food Supply Seen Negating Europe's Loss

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—This year's drought in Western Europe is the worst in a century but its impact on world food supply, according to a U.S. Agriculture Department economist, will be negligible because of improved crop prospects in the United States, the Soviet Union, Brazil and India.

Rainfall in France, the nation that is normally West Europe's breadbasket, was as much as 60 per cent less than normal in some areas through mid-July. Italy's Po Valley, portions of West Germany, England's south-east and much of the Netherlands and Belgium have also had abnormally dry, hot weather.

But James Parker, an agricultural economist with the Agriculture Department's Grain and Feed Division, returned last week from a two-week tour of the drought-affected region and said earlier dire predictions must be revised since the recent rains.

United Press International

Premier Miki answers a question during appearance before special committee of Japan's Diet.

lie during a session without permission of the legislature. No such permission is needed between meetings.

If convicted of violating the foreign exchange and currency law, Mr. Tanaka faces a maximum of 10 years in prison.

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## News Analysis

## Red Role in Italy Tied to U.S. Vote

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, July 28 (NYT).—The political complexion of Italy is shifting rapidly in this post-election period with the Communist party emerging with surprising new power and influence. The Christian Democrats will lead the next government, just as they have for 30 years. But their leadership will be somewhat different from the past, as they have for 30 years. But their leadership will be somewhat different from the past, as they have for 30 years. But their leadership will be somewhat different from the past, as they have for 30 years.

The trends have clearly caused new concern for Washington. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called Ambassador John Volpe home for consultations 10

days ago but there appears to be little that the United States can do at present in view of the reality of Communist power. In the new Parliament, the Communists will hold the chairs of seven committees in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and also provide the president, or speaker, of the 630-member lower house. Not in the history of Italy have the Communists held such parliamentary posts.

The question, of course, is why have the Communists made such strides in so short a time, given the election result? About two-thirds of the voters cast ballots for non-Communist parties and on paper it would appear to be enough for the Christian Democrats to just go ahead and organize a new administration, no matter what the Communists do.

But the results left the Christian Democrats without an overall majority and they again found it necessary to court the smaller non-Communist parties. And

here, petty politics, personal pique and a desire to await the outcome of the U.S. elections in November have combined to make things difficult for the Christian Democrats.

The widespread feeling in Italy is that Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee, will win the election in November. The focus is on what a Carter victory would mean for Italy and many politicians say they are waiting to learn the answer before their parties make any decisive moves.

Italians have listened to Mr. Carter and come away with the impression that he would be more "flexible" on the Communist issue than the Ford administration. So the smaller parties who would normally cooperate with the Christian Democrats are not sure it would be a good idea to do so again if there is a chance Washington may make it easier for the Communists to score further advances, even into the cabinet.

## Working Together

"The small parties want to be on the winning side," a diplomat noted. "American policy is to push the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Republicans into working together to curb the rise of Communist influence." "But the possible partners of the Christian Democrats are waiting, not listening. They regard the Ford administration as a lame duck. If U.S. policy does not change after the elections, maybe they will come around so the Christian Democrats do not have to rely on the Communists to stay in power."

The Communists, too, are watching the U.S. elections, as well as the West German voting in October. They are hoping for a drastic shift in U.S. policy of opposition to a cabinet role for them and they continue to play a role of moderation, content with the progress already made and the prospect of more to come.

## Other Reasons

Apart from the issue of the U.S. elections, the smaller non-Communist parties, such as the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans, have other reasons for withholding their support and forcing the Christian Democrats to rely on the Communists.

The Socialists, upset over their election losses, are fighting internally. The Social Democrats, whose former leader, Mario Tanassi, has been mentioned in the Lockheed scandals, do not want to listen to Washington because they feel it "pays and tells." And the Republicans are upset at the Christian Democrats and see themselves as the eventual bridge between the two major parties.

The next phase could well be sub-cabinet posts in the government for the Communists and, eventually, the "historical compromise" that would bring them into the cabinet with the Christian Democrats.

## Difficult to Reverse

The United States is, meanwhile, telling all the non-Communist parties of what it sees as the danger in a process that may prove difficult to reverse. And they have been put on notice of the implications of making more concessions by Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, who has reported that West Germany, the United States, France and Britain have reached an informal understanding to bar new aid to Italy if the Communists join the cabinet.

As it is, however, the Communists are doing quite well outside the cabinet. If the smaller parties, which hold the key votes in the Chamber of Deputies, come around later and join with the Christian Democrats, the Communist momentum may slow.

"For years people have talked about the historical compromise and the Communists sharing power," said a member of the small Republican party. "In a sense, that compromise has arrived. The Communists appear to be sharing power everywhere now but in the cabinet."



MARTIAN MOON—The orbiting part of the Viking-1 spacecraft took this photo of the Martian satellite of Phobos, showing a surface saturated with craters. It was the first time this side of the moon had been photographed close up. It has a diameter of 14 to 17 miles.

## Phobos, Tiny Moon of Mars, Survived Great Meteorites

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., July 28 (UPI).—The Viking-1 spacecraft, still in orbit, has photographed the moon of Mars called Phobos that is so small and so heavily cratered that scientists wondered how it was still there.

"This moon is saturated with craters, new ones lying on top of older ones on top of even bigger older ones," said Dr. Thomas Duxbury of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory where the Viking mission is being directed. "How this little moon ever survived these significant impacts we just don't know."

The photograph of Phobos was taken by the orbiting Viking from a distance of about 5,000 miles. So clear and detailed is the picture that it shows more than 100 individual craters on the surface, which is only 14 miles across.

At the north pole is a huge hole that makes Phobos look as if a bite had been taken out. Near the top is a large crater marked on either side by two small craters, creating what Dr. Duxbury called a "Mickey Mouse shape." At least six craters on the tiny moon measure more than a mile across, caused by meteorites that crashed into Phobos at some time in the last 3 billion or 4 billion years.

The face of Phobos seen in the picture is the same one photographed in 1971 and 1972 by the Mariner-9, first spacecraft to fly in orbit around Mars.

"This means that Phobos always shows its same side to Mars,"

6 Die in Air Crash  
GLASGOW, July 28 (Reuters).—Six persons died when a light aircraft crashed in the Scottish mountains near Moffat on a domestic flight, police said today.

## Miki Says the Payoff Scandal in Japan 'Has Not Peaked Yet'

(Continued from Page 1)

mony three-year jail term and a fine of up to three times the amount of money illegally involved. There is no minimum jail term. And other charges are possible.

Though no trial date has been set, Mr. Tanaka is already widely believed guilty. The nation's influential newspapers and broadcasters immediately dropped the honorific title "san," or "Mr."

Mr. Tanaka served as premier from July, 1972, until December, 1974, when he resigned amid complaints within his Liberal Democratic party over his "money politics" and questions raised by a magazine about the way he accumulated his personal fortune while in office.

The two airline executives, Tokujir Wakasa, 61, former ANA president, and Ryochi Fujiwara, 48, a former ANA director, were arrested earlier.

Sixteen persons have been arrested so far in Japan's investigations into payoffs by Lockheed to influence aircraft sales here.

The prosecutor's indictment said Mr. Wakasa received \$180,000 from a Lockheed representative in Tokyo in June and July, 1974.

Both Mr. Wakasa and Mr. Fujiwara are accused of receiving \$400,000 from John Clutter, Lockheed's Tokyo representative, in August 1974.

Authorities have given indications of further arrests of prominent political figures. Those arrested before Mr. Tanaka and his former secretary included six ANA officials, six employees of Marubeni Corp., Lockheed's former sales agent in Japan, and two associates of Yoshio Kodama, a powerful rightist politician.

Lockheed officials have testified in Washington that the company spent more than \$12 million in Japan to influence aircraft sales and more than \$7 million of that went to Mr. Kodama.

Mr. Kodama has not been arrested because of ill health but has been indicted on charges of income tax evasion and foreign currency violations.

## Two Seized in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 28 (AP).—Two representatives of one of Japan's major import-export firms have been arrested by Soviet police on bribery charges, a Japanese Embassy spokesman said today.

The arrests took place Monday, a day before the company, Nichimen Jitsugyo, signed a \$270-million contract with the Soviet Union for the design and installation of a gas-processing plant in western Siberia.

But Nichimen's Moscow branch manager said that Soviet authorities had assured him that the alleged bribe "had no connection at all with the company's business in this country." The contract was signed as planned.

## Some Grumbles About Boredom

## Not All Dutch Are Satisfied By Their 'Utopian' Existence

By Flora Lewis

THE HAGUE, July 28 (NYT).—There are no poor people in the country anymore, and really no very rich, a radical young editor said recently. "The intellectuals are looking for the last taboo. It's all too dull. Here, the net left is in the government and nothing has changed."

But when asked what he would want a revolution to achieve, 29-year-old Frans Peeters, editor of the weekly *Wrij* newspaper, said: "That's the trouble, I don't want a revolution now."

"We have a totally free press, and there are no good papers, nobody really digging up hidden facts and attacking," he said. "I would be content with the American political system, where a senator can really show up some scandals."

Mr. Peeters' remarks reflect the gradual and quiet changes that have taken place in the Netherlands over the years. Although the country has a mixed economy based primarily on private enterprise it has developed a degree of welfareism, egalitarianism, economic planning, tolerance and a concern for social justice that early Socialists thought could be achieved only by "collective ownership of the means of production."

Mr. Peeters feels that freedoms have been lost but many people disagree, more or less adamantly. Industrialists, union leaders, politicians and others have their assorted grumbles. But it is only from such self-styled revolutionaries as Mr. Peeters that basic discontent emerges. Dutch indulgence tries to accommodate them too with understanding chuckles about the "human penchant for frustration," as a Dutch ambassador put it.

A civil servant was more stern. "Enough to Eat"

"Let him (Mr. Peeters) ask the people who wonder whether to go on holiday in Spain, or maybe Italy, or off to the mountains whether or not they feel freer than when they couldn't afford to budge," said Gerald Ebbling, who handles a generous program in the Ministry of Culture to aid minorities. "Let him ask the people who wonder whether to go to a restaurant for dinner, or the movies, or fix a meal at home and watch television whether or not they feel freer than when they barely had enough to eat."

The minorities program looks after the cultural and other needs of foreign workers from southern Europe, Moroccan islanders who fled to the Netherlands rather than live under Indonesian rule, and the 150,000 Surinamese who moved to the Netherlands in the last two years, just before the Dutch colony in South America became independent.

The much larger number of Indonesians, many of them of mixed Eurasian race, who migrated in the 1960s when Indonesia became independent, are no longer considered a minority. "They are fully integrated into our society, on every level," Mr. Ebbling said.

## Broad Welfare System

The Surinamese, a mixture of East Indians, Balinese and blacks whose ancestors were imported into the colony to work for Dutch planters, are proving harder to absorb. There is some grumbling about their full and immediate access to the very broad Dutch welfare system, which includes a minimum payment to those who need it at the same rate as the minimum wage—about \$510 a month—plus a 7-per-cent stipend in May for vacation expenses.

"People ask me what all these Surinamese are doing here living off the taxpayers," Mr. Ebbling said, "and I just answer them with one question. I say, and what were all those Indians, and

the French government has agreed to look after Britain's affairs in Uganda, Mr. Crookland said.

The Foreign Secretary made the announcement in response to a question in the House of Commons about Britain's relations with Uganda.

No Quarrel With People

"We have no quarrel with the people of Uganda and look forward to the time when it may be possible to renew our traditional close relationship," he said. He appealed to the legislators to restrain their language in the interest of about 200 Britons still living in Uganda.

The last time Britain broke diplomatic relations before the 1946 break with Albania was on Dec. 8, 1941, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, when it ended its formal ties to Japan.

The Foreign Office said that it was unprecedented for Britain to break diplomatic relations with a Commonwealth country. "It has never happened before," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Commonwealth nations, however, have broken relations with Britain over the Suez crisis in 1956 and later over Rhodesia.

OAU Emissary

NAIROBI, July 28 (Reuters).—An emissary from the Organization of African Unity arrived here today to try to prevent a threatened war between Uganda and Kenya.

William Elcid Mubomou, OAU secretary-general, said that he hoped to find a basis for mediation between the two East African nations, whose relations have been deteriorating since the Israeli raid on Entebbe.

In northwest Rhodesia, a police spokesman said that on Monday two more white civilians had been killed by African nationalist guerrillas. Their deaths brought the number of civilians killed by guerrillas in the last three years to 429, 35 of them whites.

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## Heavy Loss Reported in China Quake

(Continued from Page 1)

Peking were overflying a people's street, he said. "They hit the streets, sitting in wheelchairs and on small carts, trying to go back to their homes."

He reported most areas had electric power. Public face transport was reported operating in the capital and streets later filled with swarms of bicyclists.

The open-ended Richter scale ground movement, an increase of one whole number means a 10-fold increase in the quake's force. A quake registering 7 is considered capable of widespread damage, while a reading of 8 means a quake capable of causing tremendous damage. San Francisco quake of 1906 measured 8.3.

Despite the power of the earthquake and the fact that one long been expected in this area there was no warning by the Chinese. The official Chinese news agency has been claiming that Chinese and peasant helpers are able to predict the timing of earthquakes.

## Drought Loss Is Discounted

(Continued from Page 1)

to large imports from the United States.

In Brazil and India, he said the wheat crop forecast is million metric tons and 38.1 million metric tons, respectively. "There will be enough to around," the economist predicted.

Reports from the UN Food Agriculture Organization up the U.S. prediction, indicating that world grain production will rise this year by 7 or 8 percent above last year to about billion tons.

Optimistic Report

The U.S. optimistic report Mr. Parker acknowledged, depending on whether the rains that have started will continue.

Richard Felch, National Weather Service agricultural meteorologist said yesterday that rain over much of West Europe week and generally, he said, pictures seem to encourage.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Felch the rainfall should save the wheat, corn and soybean crops. Felch added that French vineyards are expected to produce smaller yield but the grapes will have a higher sugar content, cause of the extended season allowing a probable vintage but low production.

Hay Harvest Hit

"The early crops and the harvest were really hard hit," Mr. Parker said. "But the main concern is forage." He said that hay production is normally 80 million tons but "this year it will be a 30 to 40-per-cent drop of output."

Last month, when parts of Europe had received hardly rain since mid-February, a French and West German farm slaughtered their cattle because they feared that dwindling stocks of fodder and parched pastures would be inadequate over summer.

Last week a farmer in the C River Valley predicted that extended drought would wipe 8 to 10 years of work and French farmers more than \$2 billion.

Mr. Parker says such predictions are "the old cry of wolf," adding that some farmers are exaggerating damage claims to incur government subsidies.

Slaughter to Subside

Mr. Parker said he expects slaughter of cattle will subside because the French government had indicated it will pay a subsidy per head to cattle farmers this year. "The average herd is only 20 to 25 head," he said. "They can't afford to kill it off."

France has also made it difficult to chop and burn straw, as is normal custom, and is shipping the straw as supplemental food to cattle and dairy herds in western areas, Mr. Parker said.

Roman Is Kidnapped

ROME, July 28 (UPI).—Seven armed men last night kidnapped engineer Mario Brevetti, 51, brother of a wealthy film distributor, police said.

## Spanish Reds Meet in Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

que country and Galicia on the basis of their historic statutes of autonomy.

"This would not go against the unity of Spain as a state but against the bureaucratic and despotic centralism [in Madrid] which is the greatest threat to unity," he declared.

Vatican, Spain Sign Accord

VATICAN CITY, July 28 (AP).—The Vatican and Spain today signed an accord revising the 1953 concordat governing relations between Spain and the church, the Vatican announced.

The accord was signed by Jean Cardinal Villot, Vatican secretary of state to name Spain's bishop-Aguirre, Spain's foreign minister.

An announcement in Madrid yesterday said the revised concordat included the renunciation of the right of the Spanish chief of the state to name Spain's bishops and the church's renunciation of the right of Spanish bishops to block civil or criminal prosecution of their prelates.

Spain's rights in the election of bishops were granted by the Papacy in the 18th century. The late Generalissimo Francisco Franco was accused of using this power to try to control the church's position on political issues.

The 1953 concordat provided that no priest could be tried by ordinary courts without the permission of his bishop and that no bishop would be tried without the approval of the Vatican.

As the Spanish church took a more liberal trend in recent years, the Franco government broke the pledge and a number of priests were arrested. Some priests are reportedly still serving prison terms.

21 Held in Bombings

MADRID, July 28 (AP).—Twenty-one alleged members of an ultra-leftist branch of the Communist party were detained and charged with a series of bombings that killed one person and injured seven others on July 18, the 40th anniversary of the start of the Civil War, police said today.

## Gen. Rogers Selected As U.S. Army Chief

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).

President Ford today nominated Gen. Bernard Rogers, 55, a longtime Rhodes scholar who now heads the Army Forces Command to be Army chief of staff.

If confirmed by the Senate, Gen. Rogers will succeed Gen. Frederick Weyand, 59, who is retiring Oct. 1.

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Based on FBI Paper

## Benberg Spy-Trial Judge Accused of Violating Ethics

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—A federal judge in the spy case of the 30s was accused yesterday of allegedly talking privately with the prosecutor shortly before the trial.

The charge was made by Marvin, attorney for the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case.

## Heavy Reports China Move Hearst timony

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Associated Press.

GETTING READY—Workers turning the Kemper Arena in Kansas City into a convention hall for the Republican party National Convention which opens there Aug. 16.

## Despite Earlier Disappointing Setbacks

## Ford Confident for Showdown With Reagan

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—The wide grin is still there but it disappears a bit more quickly these days. The big, square body is still trim and athletic but some of the spring is gone and it occasionally sags a little from fatigue.

To those who are closest to him, Gerald Ford has changed remarkably little since he became President two years ago when his predecessor resigned in disgrace. But he has come to like the job he did not seek and thinks he has done well enough at it to be elected.

He is, therefore, somewhat bewildered by the fact that he has been unable to shake off the challenge from Ronald Reagan.

## Former Lobbyist Acquitted Over '73 Political Payment

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Clyde Wild Jr., a former Gulf Oil Co. lobbyist, was acquitted yesterday of charges that he made an illegal \$5,000 contribution to the re-election campaign of Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii.

Ending a two-day non-jury trial, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy said that the special Watergate prosecutor's office had failed to make its case "beyond a reasonable doubt."

Mr. Wild, 52, admitted in his testimony to making the illegal cash gift by delivering a sealed envelope to Sen. Inouye's chief aide.

The case hinged on the date of the contribution and whether the three-year statute of limitations on political contribution cases had run out. Mr. Wild said that the contribution was made in January, 1973. His indictment was dated March 12 of this year.

## Kekkonen to Visit U.S.

HELSINKI, July 28 (Reuters).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen will pay a two-day official visit to the United States beginning Tuesday, during which he will have talks with President Ford, it was announced.

## Backlash Reported on Schweiker

## Pressure on Delegates Mounts After Connally Endorses Ford

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—Republican delegates, surprised earlier this week when Ronald Reagan named liberal Republican Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his choice for vice-president, were under more pressure today after President Ford picked up a strong endorsement from former Gov. John Connally of Texas.

Among conservative delegates, Mr. Reagan's choice of Sen. Schweiker in an attempt to balance his ticket showed signs of backfiring. Mr. Connally's endorsement of Mr. Ford yesterday—and the growing possibility that he might become the President's vice-presidential choice—was seen by several observers as an effective counter to Mr. Reagan's strategy.

Mr. Ford's supporters were continuing to seek firm commitments from the Mississippi delegation. The President will visit the state Friday and campaign workers there indicated that the Connally endorsement might swing the delegation to Mr. Ford's side.

## Delegates Confused

If Mr. Ford picks Mr. Connally as a running mate, a Mississippi delegate said, it would be "immeasurably difficult" for Mr. Reagan to carry the state delegation.

Clarke Reed, the head of the delegation, said he does not believe a Ford majority has emerged. "Surely it has hurt Reagan," Mr. Reed said. "But as far as how much, I don't know. Most delegates are confused, but not ready to make a decision. And with some it's an ebb-and-flow thing after the first shock, some are moving back [to Mr. Reagan]."

"I think it's quite clear between the two men that the President is unmistakably the better choice, not only for the party but for the country," Mr. Connally had said in his endorsement.

Mr. Ford, appearing with Mr. Connally outside the White House, did not publicly change his stance on the Texas as a possible running mate. "The future will speak for itself," Mr. Ford said. "I don't exclude any potential Republicans."

Mr. Reagan also lost the support of two leading conservative Republican spokesmen—Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio and Gov. Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire. And there was an indication that Joseph Coors, a one-time Reagan backer, might be reconsidering his position.

Jack Wilson, a Reagan delegate from Colorado, announced yesterday that he was going to the convention uncommitted, saying he had been "betrayed" by Mr. Reagan's choice of Sen. Schweiker. Mr. Wilson, director of government affairs for the Coors Brewery, said Reagan campaign manager John Sears 3d had misled Mr. Reagan into picking Sen. Schweiker.

Reagan backers from New Hampshire and Mississippi reacted with silence or bitterness to his choice of Sen. Schweiker. There was little evidence that the unorthodox move of naming his running mate in advance had gained Mr. Reagan any new support. One independent tally of delegates, by the Columbia Broadcasting System, showed that the former California governor had lost 20 delegates.

The CBS poll gave him 1,031 delegates to 1,131 for Mr. Ford. A total of 107 were uncommitted. A candidate needs 1,130 delegates to win the nomination at the convention opening in three weeks in Kansas City.

## 'Crass Maneuver'

Gov. Thomson of New Hampshire, a leading conservative and Reagan supporter, called the choice of Sen. Schweiker a "crass political maneuver."

He said he had been asked to make a nominating speech for Mr. Reagan at the convention but now he would not even attend. More significant was the disappointment expressed by Mr. Reed of Mississippi, who could swing his state's 30 uncommitted delegates—the last major bloc.

Mr. Reed, once thought of as a Reagan supporter, said yesterday: "If they are as different as they seem to be, then the change in policy that would follow [if Sen. Schweiker succeeded Mr. Reagan] would not be good for our country."

Once regarded as a solid Reagan territory, the Mississippi delegation was reported a few days ago to be split down the middle. Just a slight move toward Mr. Ford could swing the entire delegation, which is committed under a rule requiring the Mississippi delegates to vote unanimously according to the wishes of the majority.

## Humphrey Says Shortages Hurt Army in Europe

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Congressional investigators have found serious shortages in U.S. military equipment stores in Europe for use in a combat emergency, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., said today.

Sen. Humphrey released an unclassified summary of a General Accounting Office report to the Joint Economic Committee which he heads.

Sen. Humphrey said the equipment is intended for use by U.S. troops who would be shifted to Europe in an emergency. He said it is questionable whether the troops "could be fully effective because of the sorry state of the prepositioned combat equipment program."

The problems identified by the GAO include shortages of combat essential equipment, ammunition and repair-parts stocks, deterioration of vehicles kept in open storage facilities as well as personnel problems, Sen. Humphrey said.

## Top Scofflaw In Chicago Is Ex-Policeman

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP).—Although he had been successful in avoiding the place, the inside of Traffic Court must have been familiar to Chicago's new champion scofflaw as he was fined \$13,500 for unpaid parking tickets. He's a former policeman.

Court officials said that Anthony Kreiser, 34, who was fired from the force in 1973, had managed to amass 943 parking tickets in 3 years—all but 38 of them charged to false names and addresses.

In passing sentence yesterday, Judge John McCollom told Mr. Kreiser: "You bring discredit upon yourself, you bring discredit upon the city and upon the uniform you wore."

In a series of trials that began last week, Mr. Kreiser and his attorney attempted to fight the fines on a ticket-by-ticket basis but they abandoned the attempt after losing 33 of 25 trials.

## U.S. Reported Set To Sell Missiles To Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, July 28 (UPI).—The administration has decided to sell 2,000 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles to Saudi Arabia despite congressional fears that this would add to Middle East instability, congressional sources said today.

The sources also said that about 400 Maverick "smart bombs" apparently also would be sold to Saudi Arabia. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger apparently was instrumental in the missile decision, they said.

The administration must inform Congress of its intent, after which the sale would become final unless both the Senate and House object within 30 days. It was not certain when President Ford planned to send the letter of intent to Congress.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency reportedly raised some questions within the administration about the size of the missile deal but apparently did not oppose it.

The congressional sources said that the missiles would fit on the 50 F-5 jets they believed Saudi Arabia now has. The country is expected to have 109 F-5s in its air force by 1978.

## Off-Duty Commandos Fight Lisbon Youths

LISBON, July 28 (AP).—Off-duty members of the elite Commando Corps attacked a group of long-haired youths and African refugees in central Lisbon and then turned on military police brought in to restore order early today, an army official said.

A refugee was in serious condition with a knife wound and a commando and a military policeman suffered minor injuries. The incidents occurred in Rossio Square, a gathering place for drug addicts, pickpockets and unemployed refugees from the former African colonies.

## U.S. Explodes A-Device

WASHINGTON, July 28 (Reuters).—The United States yesterday exploded a nuclear device with a yield of between 20 and 200 kilotons at the Nevada underground test site, the Energy Research and Development Administration announced.

## Facts and Figures from Landesbank Stuttgart

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## Summary of our ANNUAL REPORT 1975

	DM Million
Balance Sheet Total	15 735
Consolidated Balance Sheet Total	19 339
Total Deposits	9 068
Bonds issued	6 024
Due from Banks and from Customers	12 755
Capital and Reserves 12/31/75	243
Capital and Reserves 1/1/76	337

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## Schmidt's Lead Narrowing

## Tight Race Emerges in W. Germany

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, July 28 (UPI)—In West Germany, the candidate with the teeth is Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and, though his smile is as broad as Jimmy Carter's, his edge over his conservative opponent looks much narrower now.

"Schmidt, the Lip," as he has been called since his political career began in Hamburg, caused an international stir last week by disclosing in Washington that Italy would get no Western financial aid if it allowed Communists into the cabinet.

The indiscretion caused Mr. Schmidt a lot of trouble in Rome and Paris, but probably not here, because the charge that his Social Democratic party is soft on "leftists" wherever they are has been his biggest liability so far. And West German voters will elect parties, not leadership candidates, in the national election on Oct. 3.

Mr. Schmidt's opponent, the Christian Democratic leader, Helmut Kohl, is campaigning for his party on the slogan "Freedom Instead of Socialism," playing on the fear here that the liberal reformism of the Social Democrats will somehow end in the kind of "Socialism" that prevails in Communist-ruled East Germany.

Feelings and Moods  
Despite the slogan, what is really at issue here this year are feelings and moods—different views of where West Germany should be headed over the long run and uneasiness about the big public and private bureaucracies of the modern industrial state. Talks with ordinary voters show that the polarization implied in the slogan is not found here as it is in France and Britain.

"Socialism" is hardly a real

alternative to freedom here. The insignificant West German Communist party is expected to get less than 1 per cent of the vote. And even U.S. diplomats here say that "Socialism" is too strong a word to apply to what the Social Democrats have wrought in their seven years in power.

The mainstream of the party, in U.S. terms, is somewhere to the left of Democrats like Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., Mr. Carter's running mate. But most of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats stand well to the left of U.S. Republicans. They laid the foundations of the West German welfare state, for one thing, under Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard.

But both parties have troublesome fringes. The Social Democrats have their "Young Socialists," led by a 35-year-old teacher named Heidi Wiersma-Zeul, who keeps calling for government control over new factory investments by private industry.

Fears Aroused  
These "Young Socialists," who have held not a single cabinet post in any of the last Social Democratic governments, and the fears they arouse are the biggest issue here so far—not West Germany's highest sustained unemployment since World War II (still 4 per cent), not the worst recession since the 1930s (only just ending), not the highest inflation rate since the war (4.5 per cent now).

Despite the "Freedom Instead of Socialism" slogan, Mr. Kohl and his Christian Democrats defend themselves against the charge of being unreconstructed capitalists and promise to maintain the welfare state if they are elected. But on the party's right wing, Franz Josef Strauss, who is a sort of Bavarian Ronald

Reagan, often talks about welfare "giveaways" and how Bonn has so often "surrendered" to Moscow in foreign policy.

Germans frightened away from both of the big parties by their right and left fringes have the alternative of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic party, which is pledged to continue its coalition with Mr. Schmidt after the elections and is thus essential to him even though it stands to win only under 10 per cent of the total vote.

Private polls show that the Social Democrats and their smaller coalition partners would win only barely more than 50 per cent of the vote if the election were held tomorrow. Nobody is confident about the outcome yet.

A Typical Voter  
Peter Steffens, 46, a carpenter, is a "typical" Social Democratic voter. He lives in a modest second-floor apartment in a gray concrete housing project north of Bonn with his wife, Johanna. A 24-inch black-and-white television set stands in the corner.

The couple has reared five children. The youngest, their 11-year-old son, is finishing school and his brothers and sisters have become either craft workers or housewives.

Mr. Steffens has been ill since February with a respiratory disease and is now receiving unemployment insurance while the labor office pays for him to learn a new trade as a janitor. Mrs. Steffens, 50, formerly worked for a cleaning concern but became ill five years ago. She now gets a pension of \$140 a month, \$10 more than she got last year. Even without jobs, they do not have to worry about survival.

Since the Social Democrats came to power in 1969 all pen-



Helmut Kohl



Helmut Schmidt

sions have been doubled and unemployment pay has been increased to 68 per cent of a worker's last previous net pay.

"Let More Money"

"My father was a worker, too, and I was born right here in Bonn," Mr. Steffens said. "Workers make a lot more money now than they did when the Social Democrats came into being 100 years ago, but so do the big bosses. To narrow the gap at all, I think, we have to vote for the Social Democrats."

Dr. Lothar Hergarten, 55, a Bonn radiologist, is a "typical" Christian Democratic voter. He lives with his wife, Gertrud, in a shaded, elegant street of 19th-century buildings in central Bonn. A few years ago, fearing tax increases, they paid \$5,400 into the pension system to insure a retirement income for Mrs. Hergarten, and they still pay more than \$330 a month into it.

"It was the maximum payment you could make," said Dr. Hergarten, sitting in their elegant foyer, while their youngest son sat in the living room playing

with an electronic tennis game. "I wonder now if we should have bothered to pay so much for pensions," said his wife, who is also a physician but now runs a perfume shop she inherited in central Bonn. "They give increases to all pensioners anyway and soon they'll be paying the same amount to everybody."

"No one should have to go hungry," the husband said, "but there are so many benefits to welfare nowadays that some people don't even have an incentive to work anymore." He sat back in a 19th-century plush armchair, sipped a glass of calvados and said: "We feel we're being punished for doing too well."

Strass Charges Electioneering

PARIS, July 28 (Reuters).—Mr. Strauss accused Mr. Schmidt yesterday of electioneering when he disclosed an alleged four-power agreement to withhold economic aid to Italy if Communists enter the government. Mr. Strauss made the accusation after conferring here with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

## U.S. Becomes a Major Source Of Goods, Services for Iraq

By Thomas W. Lippman

BAGHDAD, July 28 (UPI).—Despite the ideological hostility that divides the two countries, the United States has become one of the major suppliers of goods and services to Iraq and is now one of this country's leading trade partners.

Only West Germany and Japan outrank the United States as suppliers of Iraq's nonmilitary imports and U.S. officials said that, when the figures for this year are in, the United States will be bearing down on the leaders.

The Iraqi government has recently reaffirmed its adherence to a 1938 treaty providing for commercial and navigational agreements between the two countries, diplomatic sources reported, and that agreement is expected to lead to new sales contracts because it gives the United States a favored trading status.

There appears to be no prospect that these trade relations will lead to a quick resumption of diplomatic ties, which were broken after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

"The reasons that led us to break relations are still valid," said Tariq Aziz, minister of information and chief spokesman for the ruling Ba'ath party. The Iraqis see no sign of "serious changes" in the U.S. policy of support for Israel, he said, so diplomatic relations cannot be resumed.

The question of formal relations is "complicated," he said, and will become more so if Jimmy Carter

is elected president. This is because Mr. Carter has expressed strong support of Israel, he said, and because Iraq believes that Mr. Carter's inexperience in foreign affairs makes it unlikely that he would embark on any major Middle East policy initiatives for some time.

Mr. Aziz and other officials said Baghdad feels no urgency about the lack of formal ties with the United States because the present arrangement allows Iraq to buy what it wants while still proclaiming its unwavering anti-Zionist principles. The Iraqis have often said that they intend to purchase the best technology at the best price, regardless of the politics of the country providing the merchandise.

This policy, which has gradually replaced Iraq's near-total dependence on the Soviet Union, has enabled U.S. suppliers to raise the value of their exports to Iraq from \$26 million in 1972 to \$300 million last year.

U.S. Construction

U.S. firms are building canals, installing advanced communications equipment, constructing hotels and participating in the development of a petrochemical plant. The international fleet of Iraqi Airways consists entirely of Boeing jetliners, recently complemented by the arrival of a new 747 Jumbo that was flown here by an Iraqi crew that had been based in Seattle.

So far, a staff of about 150 technicians and maintenance personnel here, the largest component of a U.S. community now believed to number more than 300.

Officially the U.S. is represented by an "interests section" in the Baghdad Embassy. But the U.S. diplomatic staff, now up to eight persons, has its own building and the Americans function as an embassy in all but name.

## 70 Die, 6 Injured As Czechoslovak Airliner Crashes

PRAGUE, July 28 (UPI).—A Czechoslovak airliner crashed today while attempting an emergency landing on a lake near Bratislava, killing 70 persons, airport officials said.

They said that six persons survived the crash but all were severely injured. Airport officials said that their last contact with the pilot was when he reported two of four engines had failed on his Soviet-built Ilyushin-18 turboprop, released in 1949, which focused on the need for patriotism among Soviet soldiers.

The Rev. Oliver Greene, GREENVILLE, S.C., July 28 (AP).—The Rev. Oliver B. Greene, 61, a radio evangelist whose sermons were heard on about 185 stations across the nation, died Monday of a heart attack.

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## U.S. Pullout Leaves a Shaky Thai Economy

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, July 28 (UPI).—Along Bangkok's garish Fetcharin and Pabong Roads, huge neon-lit go-go bars, nightclubs and massage parlors used to echo to Midwestern twang, Southern drawls and Bronx razzing. Now it is Thai voices that are heard, and the customers, once crowded out by free-spending Americans, are enjoying bargain-basement prices in the wake of the U.S. military withdrawal.

They are the fortunate ones—the ones with money and jobs. For tens of thousands of Thais life is far grimmer since the departure of the U.S. troops that were an integral part of this country's economy and society for more than a quarter of a century.

Neighborhoods, even towns, are shuttered and empty and a whole generation, some of its members fathered by strangers they will never see, must learn to live by standards of conduct the Americans brought with them.

In many respects the challenge facing Thailand is not unlike that facing its Communist neighbors to the east—Vietnam and, to a lesser degree, Cambodia and Laos—whose economies became so dependent on the dollars used to finance the war.

Bummee Pannaporn, who grills chicken livers for a few baht (less than a dollar) a day across from the main gate at the Rattanakosin base in northeastern Thailand, is one of those who remain near the sprawling U.S. installations because they know no other life and have no place to go. Thousands of others have drifted to the major cities, particularly Bangkok, where they simply join the growing masses of urban unemployed.

With the Americans gone, Thailand has embarked on a period of economic and social adjustment whose success or failure will help determine the future of its three-year-old experiment in democratic government.

That the withdrawal would have a drastic effect was slow in coming to all but a handful of economists and planners. Nevertheless, Thailand is hopeful of dealing with most of its problems, particularly with the desperation among the newly unemployed.

There is no clear measure of the U.S. impact on the economy. One estimate, by the National Economic and Social Development Board, is that through the years 150,000 Thais were directly or indirectly employed in connection with the U.S. bases. Though

The announcement raised the official casualty count in the Mayaguez operation to 13 killed and 50 wounded, most of them Marines.

In addition, 33 men were killed in a helicopter crash while en route for possible use in the operation.

The three Marines whose official status was changed to killed in action were: Lance Corp. Gary L. Hall of Covington, Ky.; Corp. Joseph N. Hargrove of Mt. Olive, N.C. and Pfc. Danny G. Marshall of Parkersburg, W. Va.

The three Marines landed by helicopter on an island off Cambodia. The crew of the merchant ship had been removed from the island before the Marines made their landing, and later were freed in boats sent out from the Cambodian mainland.

The thieves also took the bank's own currency reserve, weekend receipts of many NCI stores and hotels and the contents of about one-half of the vault's 4,000 safe deposit boxes.

Box holders in the "affected area" were not told whether their boxes had been broken into until after they filed an inventory—a precaution which officials said was intended to prevent exaggerated claims.

The bank has informed safe deposit holders that they will receive full compensation for their losses.

There has been little progress in the search for the thieves so far, police officials said, although a \$200,000 reward offered by the bank for information leading to the arrest of the thieves has produced hundreds of potential witnesses.

## Baader-Meinhof Judge Attacked by Witness

STUTTGART, July 28 (Reuters).—A defense witness at the Baader-Meinhof guerrilla trial today attacked the presiding judge, knocking him to the floor of the courtroom.

Klaus Juemshke, himself on trial in Kaiserslautern for bank robbery, sprang from the witness box after refusing to give evidence and struck Judge Theodor Weizsäcker, 49, in the face. He was overpowered by officials and taken, in handcuffs, out of the courtroom. The judge, whose glasses were knocked off in the scuffle, ordered the trial to continue.

Mr. Niehaus, 44, manager of Venezuelan operations of the glass firm Owens-Illinois, was abducted Feb. 27. The kidnappers made a number of demands and accused his firm of meddling in Venezuelan political and economic affairs.

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## Unemployment Soaring

this would appear to be a relatively small percentage of a labor force of 17.5 million in a population of 40 million, the effect was great since 70 per cent of the labor force is in the largely self-sufficient agricultural sector, which has little contact with the rest of the economy.

Many Were Absorbed

When the withdrawal began in earnest two years ago with the closing of the Air Force base at Takhli, U.S. military men were able to shift most of their Thai employees to other facilities, cushioning the shock at least for those hired directly, who made up about half the total.

A Defense Department memorandum in May noted that in August, 1974, when Takhli closed down, the U.S. forces had 13,000

directly hired Thai employees. "With the successive closure of each activity, it has become increasingly more difficult to place separated employees," the memorandum said.

The United States left behind nearly \$40 million worth of fixed equipment and bases. Government agencies have advanced a number of proposals for use of the installations, including the transformation of the Udon Air Base into an airport for the nearby resort area of Pattaya.

The government, press on all sides by demands for funds—for developing the poor rural areas for land reform, for supporting the price of rice—and faced with dangerously declining foreign-exchange reserves, does not have the means to embark on such projects.

## Envoys to Phnom Penh Said To Pine for China's 'Good Life'

BANGKOK, July 28 (UPI).—For a diplomat, Phnom Penh is probably the toughest, most Spartan and most frustrating capital in the world.

Reports from the few foreigners stationed in the Cambodian capital indicate that diplomats are under severe travel restrictions, pine for good food, have virtually no contact with Cambodians and little with each other.

After a short time in Phnom Penh, informants said, diplomats yearn for at least a short vacation in "the good life" of Peking, usually known as a severely dull assignment.

Armed Khmer Rouge soldiers

enforce a travel ban of no more than 500 yards by each for eider from his own mission.

Passes may be obtained to travel from one mission to another, but they are good only once and are difficult to obtain. Those of travel are rigidly enforced by checkpoints and armed guards, informants said.

Resident foreigners include diplomats from Vietnam, China, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Cuba and Albania. Travelers from other Communist nations on delegations visit from time to time.

The trip to and from Phnom Penh must be through Peking. Only China serves Pochentong Airport with twice-monthly Boeing 707 flights.

Social life in the Cambodian capital for foreigners is centered on the diplomatic mission, all of which reportedly are in villages.

The missions import food from Peking aboard the Chinese flight although some also receive rice, vegetables and fish from Khmer Rouge soldiers every few days.

Rather than visit each other, diplomats generally stick to the own compounds, the informants report.

On an average of once or twice a week, members of the mission are invited to talk to members of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry. They are escorted to see from the ministry by soldiers.

Official Radio

There is no contact with the approximately 50,000 Cambodians who live in Phnom Penh and the only source of news is the official radio station.

Cambodia has no newspaper and no communications either within the country or to the outside.

The Chinese Embassy maintains a relatively sophisticated radio link between Phnom Penh and Peking, informants believe, and is understood that the Vietnamese also have radio contact with the home country.

Although Cambodia has official ties with dozens of nations, including all its non-Communist Southeast Asian neighbors, there are no indications the diplomat community in Phnom Penh will be increased in the near future.

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## PARIS COLLECTIONS: A Revolution Signed Yves Saint Laurent

By Eugenia Sheppard

S. July 28—Yves Saint Laurent has discovered the shape. At the most expensive opening I've seen in Paris, Saint Laurent as drastic a change in as his predecessor, Dior, some 30 years ago. His look not only gives women and hips, but for evening hem back into ballooning skirts over layers of petticoats covers their heads with that sprout peacock. He even hints at the but may be saving it for a season.

His all-out statement this evening, Saint Laurent abandoned own salon in favor of a special ballroom in the Imperial Hotel, that still old-fashioned kind of. He invited a crowd of included top-drawer celebrities from all over the and the clothes were to the most exciting arias old Verdi operas.

Yves Saint Laurent may be expected helping hand to as recently been a decline a going. Not the restaurant the quiet little dinner for 2, but the opera house is feet setting for the new clothes.

That the change will happen tonight but Saint Laurent, other talents, has a great timing. He has never earlier said, "It's better to than sorry," and neither a partner, Pierre Bergé, just have laid out half a dollars for today's guests.

Saint Laurent, remember shocked the public ears career with the first ather jacket with a made-price tag. Follow-ups striped gangster suits, val of the man-tailored on this "he has just the public, but Yves's time for a change. So at of this morning's auto who gave him a standing at the end of the show.

Sequel collection started with seemed to be a sequel to aian look that Saint Laurent launched at his recent -wear collection for fall, exactly what it is," he stage at the end of the

performance. "For this collection, though, I had all my fabrics specially made to my order," he said, pointing to the gilded chenille shawls, the gold and silver lamé chiffrons and the taffeta printed in old-fashioned roses.

Daytime clothes are definitely Marie-Antoinette playing Russian peasant, from the mink turbans to the high-heeled leather boots. In between were coats with or without fur linings, but usually with borders of fur or braid embroidery. Made of suede, from ivory to brown, or of monk's cloth, a sheer wool, they were cut with high-waisted tops and skirts big enough to cover the printed challis dresses or blouses beneath, all of them with dirndl skirts.

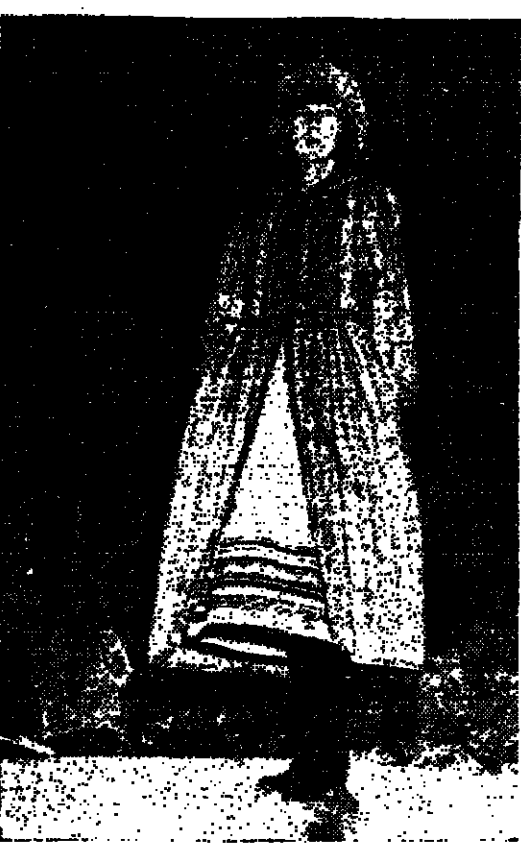
The peasant look can get a bit heavy, but there are two hits in the daytime clothes that the whole fashion industry will pick up and run with. Yves's replacement for the tailored suit is almost its exact opposite, the hip-length, loose, little Austrian jacket of striped wool with a plain wool dirndl skirt and flowered challis blouse. The other candidate for success is the slightly high-waisted dirndl coat with the seams piped in contrasting color and baby-size buttons down the front. Contrasting pinnies are all over Paris perhaps to prove that seams are back in fashion again.

## Richness

The clothes blaze with combinations of bright red and bright blue, alone or with purple. Plain black velvets are lighted up with gold kid pipings. White crope peasant blouses are cross stitched in gold. There are capes, stoles, flowered neckerchiefs and cummerbunds to give you a hint of the richness of it all.

The first evening clothes seemed to be designed for dancers in the Russian Ballet. They were dancing lengths made with two big taffeta skirts, one slightly longer than the other and in a different color. Under them were at least one to three petticoats, Saint Laurent said. They were worn with fantasy headresses and gold sandals with very high heels.

Besides taffeta in wonderful fresh, bright shades, Saint Laurent used only faille, more or a double satin that is heavy as cream. He pulled the curtain



Above left: Saint Laurent's ivory satin gown with black bodice. At right: Saint Laurent's monk's cloth coat over challis dress with embroidery at the hem.

completely on the soft, limp look of chiffron and mat jersey. The only fabrics that dripped instead of looking as if they could stand alone were the gilded chiffron laces pleated from neck to hem. They were the only costumes that were all one fabric and color, including the wrapped turban.

From the Russian Ballet, Saint Laurent went on into a more Victorian look, with big sleeves, tiny waists and the same big skirts, but right down to the floor. For the Victorian dresses he revived characteristic colors for his taffeta skirts, like pruned and blackish brown. The rose pattern was done in both black and bottle green backgrounds.

Many of the 700 spectators left the hotel as if dragged by the colors and excitement of the show. "No woman these days can travel with a big taffeta skirt and three petticoats in her suitcase," said Mrs. Jean-Pierre Marci-Riviere. "But I expect to wear a less extreme version of the look," she added.

Pipart's new fall collection for

Robert Riedl this afternoon was like bread and butter after champagne and caviar, but bread and butter can have their charms, too.

Pipart's clothes make no pretense of influencing the whole fashion world. They are designed to please customers right now. The rustic of taffeta, once more becoming familiar, was heard in the Riedl salon as the evening clothes entered. Pipart used the fabric in black for a big sleeved jacket and wide skirt and repeated the shape in flowery versions. The group was greeted with instant applause.

All the Riedl fashions are right to the point, starting with the fur collar. Silk faille jackets over the muted plaids that have turned up regularly this week in the collections. Pipart uses the same faille for dress length coats and, as a welcome change from many of the shows, likes them with nylon and shoes, instead of boots.

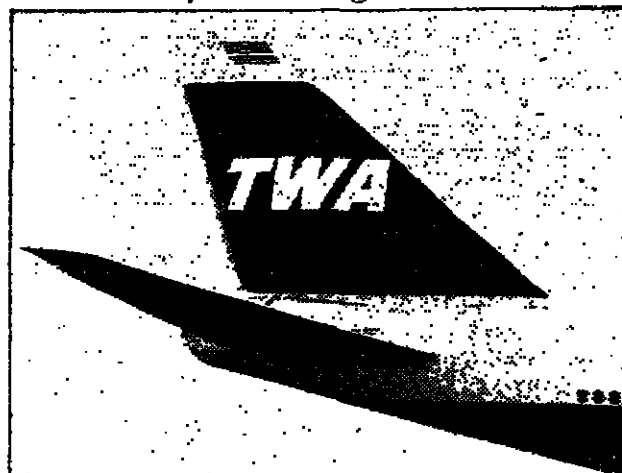
Some of the other good things in the collection are the short

milk dresses with soft, bloused tops. Pipart is the only designer so far to show pale, interesting pastels. He uses them for long chiffron evening dresses with long sleeves and tailored, but very feminine details.

The specialty of the house is a jacket, cut short for daytime and longer for evening, and made entirely of partridge feathers.

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## WINE: What Every Frenchman Will Drink

By Jon Winthrop

(IET)—Vins de pays, many wines, are the wave future. At their worst, they are better than the ones at their best they are drinkable wines with personality. And they are, running from about France a bottle.

There are two classes of French quality wines with an appellation d'origine contrôlée (AOC), and common lines, either vins de commune (VOC), or vins de pays (VDP), the name for vin ordinaire, de pays. Sales of quality have been rising steadily, less of ordinary wines have plying badly with one exception, 15 million hectoliters of wine were sold, an equal to half the sales of one quarter those of the AOC wines.

Rising expectations seem to be the reason. France's wine is less satisfied with an unadorned industrial product, or how cheap. He is so pay a little more to thing with a touch of rader.

Le pays first appeared ago when Edgar Pisani, the agricultural minister, said "vins de pays de France" but they carried the guarantee of authenticity only 51 per cent of it had to come from the region, in question, they became vins de pays.

du département de... with the obligation that all the grapes come from within the département. Aside from the ineligibility of this formula, the guarantee was again weak: One end of the département might be high up in mountainous terrain with the other in sandy plains washed by the Mediterranean.

In 1974 the laws covering country wines were changed yet again, to their current reading. The previous term, vin de pays du département de... was retained but a producer could also choose to sell it under the name of a local zone of production. Some 60 of these names have been authorized.

They differ from AOCs and VDPs in that there need be no tradition behind the name chosen, only that it represent a geographical area. The problem now is that there are so many with odd, uninformative names.

If Coteaux du Pont du Gard is easy enough to make sense of and locate geographically, what is one to make of Vallée du Paradis, Cucunnon, or worst of all, Pissotte (which means just what you think it does)? The

first two are from the Ande in the Midi and the third from the Vendée at the mouth of the Loire.

In any case, they seem to sell well. Nicolas has plastered the walls of the Métro for months with ads for its various vins de pays, which are the firm's hottest selling items. Another large winery, Société Bonniéroise Vinicole (better known under its trademark of Chateauvint), has had a phenomenal success based almost entirely on vins de pays which the company saw as the wines of the future as soon as they appeared.

And there is reason to take them seriously now, quite apart from the wine-making skill of this or that winery. The government has laid down strict rules that distinctly place vins de pays above run-of-the-mill blended VOCs:

• The wine must come entirely from the zone of production indicated on the label.

• The grapes must come only from officially recommended varieties of the native European vine (that is, no hybrids crossed with American stock).

• Under no circumstances may the yield exceed 100 hectoliters to the hectare.

• According to the region of production, the wine must contain between 9 and 10 per cent alcohol by volume.

• The wine must undergo a complete chemical analysis for each vat or container of wine, numbered and with the quantity of each noted. The analysis covers the alcoholic content, amount of sulfur dioxide, fixed and volatile acidity, residual sugar and color. A chromatography test determines if hybrid vines were used.

• The wine must pass an official tasting commission.

None of this will tell you whether a particular bottle will please you personally in style or quality. You have to do your own experimenting and tasting.

In sum, vins de pays are what good simple table wine ought to be. They should eventually become the only table wines in France and thus put an end to the nightmare of vin ordinaire production and to the wine war between France and Italy.

## IS AGENDA

cently purchased painting—Grosz's "Suicide" and Fernand Léger's "Nate & la Chope" (1921), on view at the Tate Gallery.

... ninth season, the de la Ville in Paris is a program of theater, films, recitals and concerts, the theatrical of Friedrich Dürrenmatt's "The Old Man and the Sea" (in Eugene Ionesco's "La Soumission") and "Est dans les Chais" by tenor Nicolas Godié and Montserrat Caballé and, along with concerts, the de Paris under Jean-Claude and Daniel, the Chamber Orchestra and the Beaux-Arts Paris Opéra Ballet will be. For the detailed program, see the theater at de Gessyres, 75180 Paris.

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## The MIA Families

The presence in Washington of the families of servicemen still regarded as missing in action in the Indochina war prompted us to look again into the reasons why so little progress has been made in easing the agony and heartache of these unfortunate people. What we discovered was that a potentially fruitful diplomatic effort to obtain an accounting of the missing in action, within the larger framework of the overall normalization of relations with Vietnam, had been launched earlier this year. And what we also discovered was that this effort had been torpedoed last spring by a squalid exchange of highly political pronouncements between President Ford and challenger Ronald Reagan in the heat of the presidential primaries.

Immediately after the Communist victory in Saigon in April, 1975, the MIA issue was neglected. But a tentative policy of mutual gestures was begun and, partly under pressure from the families of the missing, and pressure from the House Select Committee on MIA—a group formed last September to agitate the question—the Ford administration in March authorized talks with the Vietnamese on the MIA issue and other issues in dispute between Washington and Hanoi. On March 31, however, candidate Reagan tore into Mr. Ford for seeking to establish "friendly relations" with Hanoi. "To make it more palatable," Mr. Reagan went on, "we are told this might help us to learn the fate of the men still listed as missing in action." One could have hoped that Mr. Ford would have allowed the utter cynicism and insensitivity of this line of attack to speak for itself. But no: Mr. Ford apparently felt the need to lash back with a statement that, among other things, called the Vietnamese "international pirates." The Vietnamese promptly fired back a blast of their own, specifically taking umbrage at Mr. Ford's

choice of epithets. No talks, apparently, were ever held.

Needless to say, at the annual meeting of the league of families in Washington over the weekend, neither Mr. Ford nor Mr. Reagan acknowledged what had been going on. Mr. Ford made a personal appearance to say his administration was "employing every effective means to account for your loved ones." Mr. Reagan, playing to the league's well-known distrust of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, fired an unusually cheap shot, promising, if elected, to appoint a secretary of state who would take "every reasonable and proper step" to satisfy the families. Neither acknowledged having played on the feelings of the families for his own political advantage. Hypocrisy and deception reigned.

The families need to understand that the important issue is not whether their men are shifted from MIA status to a status of presumptively dead. That affects flowers, the benefits to the next of kin but there is no reason to think it would affect Vietnam's readiness to tender an accounting. The Vietnamese clearly are using the MIA issue as a bargaining chip in the most cynical way. It is about all they currently have in the way of an inducement for the United States to stop barring their way to the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank and the United Nations—in brief, to the international community. Mr. Ford did not have the political courage to proceed down the road of negotiations toward this sort of "normalization" in the face of Mr. Reagan's harassing fire. Mr. Reagan did not have the sensitivity or the sense of responsibility, whichever it was, to allow the administration room for maneuver. The families are paying the price for this reckless self-indulgence on the part of the two Republican candidates for president.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Shockwaves in Japan

The arrest of Japan's former premier, Kakuei Tanaka, is the most dramatic indication yet of the heights to which the rot of corporate bribery may have spread in world trade. No wonder the ruling Liberal Democrats of Japan were so nervous about the unfolding disclosures of Lockheed Aircraft's multimillion-dollar payoffs, a nervousness shared by U.S. government investigators who presumably were aware of a possible Tanaka link to the web of corruption.

The internal political struggle in Japan, less than five months away from an election, is bound to be inflamed by this development—though the impact could go either way. It was a Liberal Democratic government that pursued the Lockheed investigation to Tanaka's front door. The former leader, moreover, had headed an opposition group inside the party to challenge Premier Miki's lackluster leadership. In a stroke, a possibly formidable opponent would seem to have been neutralized, though the cynicism in Japan runs so deep that already there are charges that Tanaka has simply been set up by his party rivals as a politically convenient scapegoat.

The immediate lesson to be drawn is similar to that of the Watergate experience: The political system has not been so hopelessly corrupted that official wrongdoing—if that

is what occurred—can be indefinitely covered up. And considering the frailty of democracy in Japan, the Miki government, whatever its immediate motives, has to be commended for its bold action.

The Tanaka arrest also has meaning for the United States, a timely counterbalance to a disturbing attitude that has been making inroads in government and business circles—the belief that bribery and shady payoffs are such an entrenched part of international commerce that only the naive expect any real improvement in corporate ethics. This attitude was epitomized in the degrading statement by the head of a leading managerial consultants firm, as quoted recently in the Wall Street Journal; the current anti-bribery drive in Congress and elsewhere, he reportedly stated, is nothing but "a bunch of pipe-dream moralists running around trying to apply U.S. puritanical standards to other countries."

Fortunately for themselves and the nation as a whole, many of the most influential business executives do not share this contemptuous view. In Japan as well as the United States, enforcement of allegedly "puritanical" standards makes ultimately for decent business and political relationships alike.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Whale Quotas

Some hope that the whale might yet be saved from extermination has at last been raised by action of the International Whaling Commission at its recent session. While the U.S. proposal for a 10-year moratorium on killing of whales was again turned down, the commission actually has succeeded in reducing the overall quota by about 40 percent from a year ago—now down to 26,000 for all species of whale in all oceans.

The quotas are supposedly based on the take that each species can biologically stand; but data are unreliable and the new quotas may still be dangerously high, and probably are. The moratorium is in fact the only safe approach to salvation of the most intelligent species, after man, in the animal kingdom.

Such progress as has been made is a tribute not only to the pressures of the U.S. government but, perhaps even more, to those of the American people. Japan took a cavalier attitude about quotas up to two years ago and seemed wholly unpersuaded that groups of citizens in the United States would care whether or not whales continued to

inhabit the oceans of the world. But Japan has since been showing a progressively noticeable change in its perception of the seriousness with which much of the world views this problem.

The Japanese, like the Russians, two years ago took advantage of their technical right to ignore the quotas fixed by the commission majority; but they accepted last year's—as their foreign minister said, "without any reservations." They are thought likely to do so again this year. The boycott of Japanese products by private U.S. groups—and the threat of its spread—persuaded the Tokyo government that a sentiment it may have thought was quixotic was nonetheless real and deeply felt.

Member governments of the IWC have until Sept. 30 to decide whether or not they will accept the quotas fixed at the June meeting. The Soviet Union, which is among the leading whale killers, perhaps can also be persuaded, as the Japanese have been, that survival of the fabulous whale is not a passing fad or fancy but a matter of continuing deep and serious world concern.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

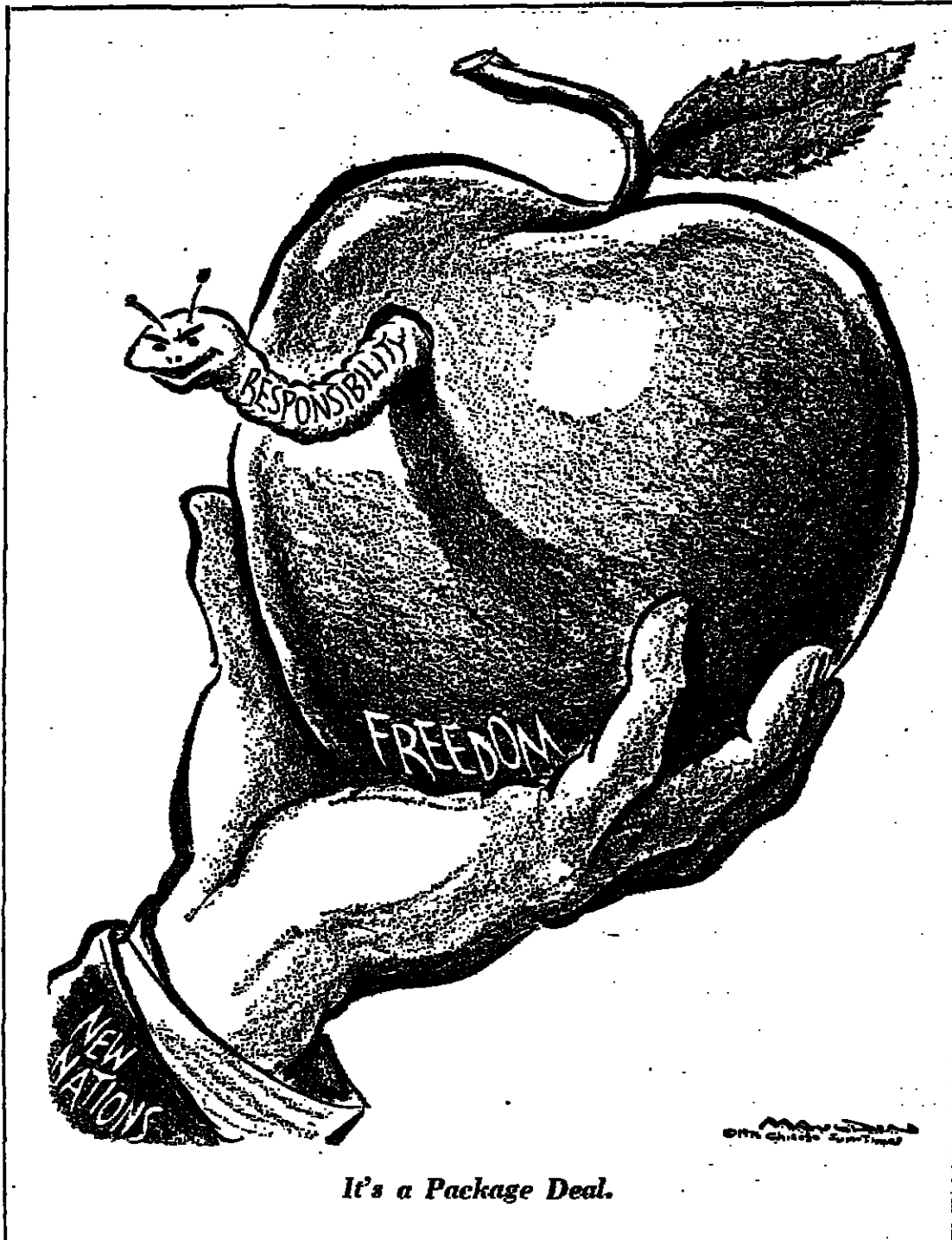
July 29, 1901

NEW YORK.—The trade between England and France is enormous, the two peoples do not clash at any point on the globe and there certainly is every reason why they should continue to live in peace. A war between them would be a calamity to the whole human race. It is hoped that the leaders of both countries will do all they can to consolidate the friendly relations that already exist.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 29, 1926

ROME.—The Mexican religious situation becomes more important from the Vatican viewpoint as the first of August approaches, the date on which the Mexican Government will begin to enforce the laws against the Catholic Church, prohibiting religious schools and orders, elimination of all but native priests and also the registration of all priests. The Pope is studying the situation.



## Soviet Naval Threat Unsheathed

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The father of the modern Soviet Navy has drafted a frightening blueprint that for the first time publicly projects Soviet naval power "to effectively utilize the world ocean in the interest of building Communism" in direct contradiction of détente.

This projection is the heart of a new book by the brilliant Soviet naval strategist, Admiral of the Fleet Sergei Gorshkov. While contradicting official Kremlin policy, his grand strategy is viewed by officials here as an accurate mirror of Kremlin designs.

There are indications that Gorshkov's book, "The Sea Power of the State," was designed strictly for internal consumption by Communist party leaders and cadres within the Soviet military. Accordingly, excerpts which have reached the West are being closely studied in military and intelligence circles for glimpses of Soviet strategy on maximum use of sea power in the struggle for world supremacy.

For the first time, that strategy emerges vividly with propaganda wraps stripped away, raising obvious implications for the current debate over U.S. naval construction.

Desire to keep Gorshkov's study out of Western hands is understandable. Gorshkov's repeated references to the "enemy"—that is, the United States—are incompatible with the official Soviet line.

### Unmistakable

His message is powerful and unmistakable: Soviet sea power, merely a minor defensive arm when Stalin died in 1953, has become the optimum means to defeat the "imperialist" enemy and the most important element in the Soviet arsenal to prepare the way for a Communist world. Gorshkov, Soviet navy chief for 21 years, was architect of its shift from a coastal to a blue-water navy with an extraordinary variety of ships and weapons. His vision is without limits, as in this candid assertion: "Establishing the conditions for gaining sea control has always required prolonged periods of time and the execution of a series of measures while still at peace."

What are these measures? According to Gorshkov, they include: adequate ships and weapons in constant readiness for combat; disposing of naval forces in prospective war theaters so that "they will have superiority of position over the enemy"; building up "a base system" to handle these forces together with a system for controlling the bases.

Gorshkov thereby spells out as the modern role of Soviet naval power a system which almost exactly fits the routine Soviet description of capitalist imperialism, the declining system of Western pre-eminence that Gorshkov evidently intends the Soviet Union to make its own.

The astonishingly rapid development of the Soviet Navy is no secret. It has reached virtual equality with the United States in the Mediterranean (the Russians recently introduced their first aircraft carrier there), the Pacific and the Indian oceans. With the ships and weapons come Soviet bases strategically placed, such as in Cuba, off the U.S. coast and in Somalia on the Red

Sea coast. But never before Gorshkov has the meaning of this rapid advance toward sea power equality and future superiority been so starkly or publicly spelled out by a Russian.

The "military aspects" of Soviet naval power, Gorshkov writes, are by no means the only ones "that exert an effect on the role of navies." Navies, while indispensable for armed combat, also are constantly being utilized as an instrument of state policy in peacetime. The sea is a no-man's-land, and therefore navies do not encounter "in their activities many of the limitations which prevent utilization of other branches of the armed forces in peacetime for political purposes."

Thus, today's navies have assumed new political significance. This, says Gorshkov, includes "influence on coastal countries" when military conflicts threaten and the ability "to extend a

military threat to any level, beginning with a show of military strength and ending with the disembarkation of a landing party."

Most experts here perceive Gorshkov's treatise as a clear reflection of new Soviet policy arising out of last February's 25th Communist Party Congress. A minority, however, thinks it signifies a debate with Gorshkov making the case for naval pre-eminence within the Soviet military apparatus.

Considering the momentum and rising trend of Soviet naval power since Gorshkov took over in 1955, the safe assumption is the majority position: Gorshkov is spouting clandestine but official Soviet policy.

The menace to the United States has now been made explicit. Mr. Gorshkov's book is a warning with the quixotic brew of détente and the result could be deadly for the West.

## Reagan-Schweiker: Ill-Fated Caper

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—You are a better than B-film actor if you can recite the following lines with a straight face:

Richard Schweiker, who is liberal Republicanism incarnate, has "the same basic values" (Ronald Reagan's words) as Ronald Reagan, who is the conservative word made flesh. Together they will rescue the GOP from Gerald Ford, whom Reagan wants to debate in order to dramatize the grave defects of Ford's conservatism.

Reagan could have risen from such slapstick to drollery if he had justified his embrace of Schweiker on the ground that if the Reagan-Schweiker ticket wins in November, President Reagan will not have to contend with that predictable nuisance, Schweiker. As senator, he has made a career of opposing proposals Reagan supports. Instead, Reagan prudently left to Schweiker the gymnastic event of explaining things.

Schweiker says he succumbed to Reagan's seduction for a number of weighty reasons. One is that Reagan shares one of Schweiker's most cherished convictions: candidates should select running mates before the convention. Schweiker, until recently a Ford delegate, has not until recently seemed obsessed by that principle. But it is now clear that his attachment to that principle is so passionate that it outweighs all his demonstrated disapproval of Reagan's views about how the nation should be governed.

### Impeccable Excuse

For his selection of Schweiker, Reagan has what is, in his profession, an impeccable excuse: desperation. And if he wasn't desperate before elevating Schweiker to glory, he now should be desperate to find condiments to make palatable the words he must eat. There are choice words about Walter Mondale, whose liberalism is a silver more or less advanced than Schweiker's (more or less, depending on whose micrometer does the measuring). And

there are some delectable Reagan words about how crumbly it would be for Reagan to pick a running mate from the opposite wing of the party just to garner votes.

With a single stroke Reagan freed Ford from the burden of selecting a running mate acceptable to Reagan.

Who could Reagan now claim to find unacceptable? Elliot Richardson, whose views are measurably more moderate and immeasurably more mature, than Schweiker's? Imagine the interesting thoughts dancing in the head of Nelson Rockefeller, whose views on national security are much closer to Barry Goldwater's than to Schweiker's, and who was thrown overboard to appease Reaganites.

But Reagan and Schweiker have not exactly contributed to the public stock of harmless pleasure. Their caper is another subtraction from the dignity of the political vocation.

### Office for Advocacy

The vice-presidency is an office for advocacy. It is for rhetoric, soldiering on behalf of a president's policies. Schweiker has been as consistent in criticizing as Reagan has been in defending expanded defense budgets; and Schweiker has been as determined in defending as Reagan has been in criticizing domestic spending. Schweiker cannot become Reagan's advocate without stimulating lively speculation about whether he was most sunk in opportunism before or after Reagan snatched him.

Neither Reagan nor Schweiker understand how to broaden a political base without evoking political foundations. No one expects politicians to go through life bent double beneath the weight of iron principles. But surely they should have for their own most fervently expressed positions at least a small portion of the respect they invite their audiences to have for those positions.

In spite of Reagan's and Schweiker's effort to shake it seem so, politics is not a Jackson Pollock painting, a random scatter

## As Congress Opens

## Japan's Communists Are Europeanized

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—There was disagreement on erotic films between West European and Japanese Communist parties until the Western comrades sent high-level delegations to Tokyo which were able to sample the local product. The French Communist leader Georges Marchais and the Spanish party secretary Santiago Carrillo both led delegations to Japan earlier this year. Each delegation raised the issue with the Japanese Communist leaders, who mentioned that pornographic films were freely shown on Tokyo television. "When I explained this to the delegation from the French Communist party," said Tetsuo Furuta, the Japanese party secretary, "they went back to their hotel and switched on the television."

Next day the French delegates "told us that they had never seen such programs in European countries." The Spanish delegates said that they were "very astonished." European Communists had originally criticized the Japanese party's Victorian attitude, described it as "petit bourgeois," and saw it as an attack on the freedom of expression. At a time when both Western and Japanese Communists are anxious to present themselves as the guarantors of cultural and all other freedoms, the Japanese party's restrictive attitude might have led to claims that the Western parties are lured by the same bribe. That is why they raised the subject during consultations designed to forge a common strategy for the Communist parties now groping for a share of power in the industrialized democracies.

### Parallels

There is no question of any formal agreement to pursue similar policies, but there is a clear resemblance, especially among Japanese Communist leaders, of the parallels between their own situation and that of Western Communist parties, and of the benefits that could be derived from it. In a statement on the Communist success in the Italian election, the Japanese Communist party said that the only slogan raised against the Italian Communists was, "as in Japan," the claim that their participation in the government would "lead to dictatorship." But the election results, it argued, had shown the "bankruptcy" of anti-Communism. The JCP hopes that the same will happen in Japan, where the prospect of such elections has made the party convene its congress now, at the end of July, well ahead of time.

The date had been brought forward because the party expected the Lockheed scandal to lead to early elections in which it hoped to get a massive increase in votes. The Congress began Wednesday, with perfect timing, as ex-premier Kakuei Tanaka was arrested on suspicion of Lockheed-related bribery. The Communists have doggedly maintained, in the face of repeated elections, that corruption reached the very top of the ruling Liberal Democratic party. Tanaka's arrest now gives the party the best start in what looks like the beginning of the most crucial campaign in Japan since World War II. As France and Italy, the purpose was not to win a majority but to accepted as one of the parties in a ruling coalition.

The JCP's progress is in no way more impressive than its slow and gradual buildup of Communist strength in France, Italy, where the party has been able to rely on nearly a quarter of the electorate. In Japan on the other hand, the party voting strength rose rapidly in just over a million at the beginning of the sixties to just over 7 million in 1974 in an election of about 50 million. The party membership rose during the same period from 30,000 to about 400,000. The JCP has long been odds with both the Kremlin and the electoral formula adapted successfully by the Western parties when they sought to votes by distancing themselves from the Soviet Union.

### Soviet Ire

After the last party congress the JCP was denounced in Soviet press for an action "unprecedented in the history of the international Communist movement." The Kremlin's wrath has been aroused by the call made the 1975 party congress by the head of the JCP secretary for the return of the Japanese islands occupied by the Soviet Union after the war. The paper Akahata replied by reviving a secret understanding between the JCP and the Khrushchev government in 1958, and ordered by party secretary Leo Brezhnev in 1971, promising eventual return of the islands. The JCP's present position is that the Soviet Union should return two islands under a new peace treaty, and that the two islands should be returned at the abrogation of the Japanese defense treaty.

The JCP's relations with China are even more strained than its are with Russia, although Peking calls for the return of the islands to Japan—far more moderate, than the JCP does. First the JCP sided with China in the Sino-Soviet dispute, but broke away from both its big brothers when they insisted interfering in its internal affairs.

The similarities between position of the JCP and of Western Communist parties derive from a pattern which is ordained, the common characteristics of needs of parties operating in advanced industrial democracies. At the 1975 congress the JCP ahead of the French party, it redefined the "dictatorship of the proletariat" formula to mean "proletarian assumption of power," but now it is being dropped altogether. While the Western Communist parties still maintain obedience to "Marxism-Leninism," the JCP is formally repudiating it with "scientific socialism," as party chairman Miyamoto explained, the term more appropriate to the developments which have taken place since Lenin's death.

The new developments in really taken place much more recently than that, as a result, what the Communists call "crisis of capitalism"—and also a result of the permanent crisis in the Communist world, which has made it possible for Western parties and the JCP strike out on their own. But never favorable conditions appear for them, the Communist parties will not be able to see the final breakthrough unless it manages to permeate the rest that they have abandoned the totalitarian habits.

### Sauerkraut and Ice Cream

If the Reagan-Schweiker ticket is a political coalition, then sauerkraut and ice cream is a culinary coalition. It is the joining of ingredients that are both respectable but do not belong together. There are a few things you do not get from persons who are serious about eating, or politics. Schweiker, having worked strenuously and successfully in the Senate to prevent the dark night of conservatism from descending upon the land, now says he will apply himself selflessly to the task of making Reagan leader of the land. But this will be a short collaboration between Reagan and Schweiker.

This marriage of convenience will be even briefer than most modern marriages. It will last about 24 days, long enough to be another bit of evidence that politicians need to be taken seriously, but not because they are serious about things other than themselves.

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Inflationconomists Argue  
igs Understated

NGTON, July 28 (Reuters)—Economists argue that the effects of inflation have been grossly understated in recent years because the rate of inflation, reported recently, was being challenged by rising costs of raw materials and energy.

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ngs Decline 28%  
-Aquitaine

July 28 (AP-DJ)—Eiffage, the state-controlled oil company, reported today that net profits fell 28 per cent to 1,499 billion francs (\$246 million) from 2,066 billion francs (\$344 million) in the first quarter of 1975.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars		General Foods	
1975	1974	1975	1974
Alco Standard	272.37	235.21	
Revenue	8.96	8.56	
Profit	0.88	0.76	
Per Share	0.83	0.73	
Alcoa	781.97	696.36	
Revenue	23.73	21.96	
Profit	2.30	1.96	
Per Share	2.12	1.88	
American Petroleum	282.1	244.0	
Revenue	12.7	9.6	
Profit	1.20	0.90	
Per Share	538.0	440.0	
Revenue	23.7	14.2	
Profit	2.41	1.33	
Per Share	1,454.7	1,385.7	
Revenue	54.4	45.7	
Profit	1.35	1.14	
Per Share	2,743.3	2,645.3	
Revenue	62.8	130.0	
Profit	1.90	2.98	
Per Share	491.4	431.5	
Revenue	24.49	11.66	
Profit	1.26	0.60	
Per Share	924.2	811.7	
Revenue	41.52	15.43	
Profit	2.14	0.80	
Per Share	896.5	735.6	
Revenue	51.5	24.2	
Profit	1.89	0.90	
Per Share	1,834.4	1,452.1	
Revenue	100.6	51.2	
Profit	2.71	1.90	
Per Share	877.5	797.9	
Revenue	24.7	21.0	
Profit	2.30	1.96	
Per Share	674.7	638.8	
Revenue	43.6	42.5	
Profit	0.71	0.69	
Per Share			

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Tate &amp; Lyle Announces Bid

Tate & Lyle Ltd., sugar refiners and distributors, is seeking to take over Manbre & Garton Ltd., another sugar refiner and also a producer of starch products. Tate is offering 170 pence cash for each Manbre ordinary share, or alternatively, 70 pence cash per share plus a 51 nominal value share of Tate loan stock for each Manbre share. The offer values Manbre & Garton at approximately \$44 million. Tate says that it will get the cash for its offer from its existing resources and medium-term bank facilities. If the offer for Manbre's ordinary share capital becomes unconditional, Tate says that a meeting will be convened of holders of Manbre convertible loan stock, where it will be proposed that this stock be cancelled and an appropriate consideration be offered in exchange.

## New Gas Find in Dutch North Sea

Amex Petroleum Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Amex Inc., said that N.Y. Noordwinning K-13, of which Amex Petroleum is a shareholder, has discovered gas in the North Sea, off the Netherlands. The K-13-4 well tested gas at rates up to 40 million cubic feet per day. The significance and extent of this discovery can be determined only after further evaluation, according to Pennzoil Nederland, operator for N.Y. Noordwinning. The wildcat discovery well is located approximately five miles northeast of the Noordwinning A field on block K-13 in the

Netherlands sector of the North Sea. That field is presently producing gas at 130 million cubic feet per day. The shareholders of Noordwinning K-13 include Dutch States Mines, with 40 per cent; Pennzoil Nederland, 12.5 per cent; Amex Petroleum, 12.5 per cent; and Falcen Seaboard Inc., 4.0 per cent and five European companies—Hoogovens, Billiton, IBC Holland, Noordzee Selectie and Delfse—with a combined 30.5 per cent.

## BASF to Get Out of Music Business

BASF, the West German chemicals company, intends to get out of direct participation in the record and cassette business and is willing to sell its music division. BASF began its music division in 1971. A spokesman says that the company thought at the time, when recorded cassettes were booming, it would be wise to enter the business to preserve the parent company's market share in blank recording tape. The popularity of recorded cassettes has since leveled off, the spokesman says, and the company no longer sees the need to engage directly in production of recorded music. The music division, which is totally separate from the production of cassettes, recording tape and video tape, had sales of 30 million Deutsche marks in 1975. Overall BASF sales in 1975 totaled about 20 billion DM. The company declines to comment on the division's profitability, but notes that music recording, which requires studios, musicians' contracts, distributing networks—was completely different from other BASF interests.

## But Horizons Are Clouded

## British Steel Sees Gain After Record Loss

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, July 28 (AP-DJ)—British Steel Corp. (BSC), an ailing giant of Western European industry, is back near profitability after record losses in the year ended April 3.

The state-owned company is benefiting from stronger demand for steel at higher prices, from a sharp improvement in its labor relations and from fewer low-priced imports. But its horizons are clouded by low productivity compared with overseas competitors, by large debt servicing requirements and by costly delays in modernization efforts, often stemming from government indecision.

In addition, the company is uncertain about the strength and duration of the current economic upturn and it is distressed by moves toward closer collaboration among West German, Dutch and Luxembourg steel producers, fearing it is aimed at controlling the Northern European market through cartel-like arrangements.

Sir Monty Mannion, the company's chairman, said BSC is currently losing money at a rate of between \$1 million and \$1.25 million a week. That represents a sharp improvement from the year-ended April 3 when the firm lost \$246 million before tax and extraordinary items, or an average \$4.73 million a week.

On a net basis, BSC's fiscal 1976 loss totaled a record \$255 million, compared with a \$73-million profit the previous year. The reversal of the company's fortunes is attributed largely to the severity of the global economic recession. Results could even have been much worse, the company said, had not "a cost reduction and loss avoidance program" saved \$170 million.

BSC's overall sales rose to \$2.38 billion in the year from \$2.26 billion the previous year. Output slipped to 17.2 million metric tons from 20.2 million tons the pre-

vious year. That total left one-third of the corporation's facilities idle on average and one-half of its strip mills out of production.

Provided overall demand continues to firm and labor relations remain at the present good level or even improve, BSC should be breaking even in the third quarter and running a profit in the fourth quarter, allowing the company to break even for the current fiscal year after losses in the first half, the chairman said. He said BSC should be able to report a profit in fiscal 1978.

Sir Monty said he was particularly pleased with BSC's improved labor relations following a comprehensive corporation-wide agreement last January on ways to reduce employment costs and improve productivity.

In the first quarter, BSC's sales fell to \$1,009 million from \$1,170 million a year earlier, and a further 2,800 workers were eliminated in the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Nonetheless, he said, BSC still has a long way to go to catch up with French, West German, Italian and Japanese producers in terms of output per employee.

Not only further manpower reductions, but a higher level of efficiency from those remaining is needed to close the gap, he remarked.

Sir Monty indicated BSC, which has already raised prices at least once and in some cases twice in 1976, on most of its product lines, was looking forward to additional price increases for the current year but declined to make any specific projections.

Despite the uncertain near-term outlook and the possibility of another severe steel recession in three to four years, BSC is pushing ahead with a large-scale investment program. Expenditures on new plant and equipment totaled a record \$250 million in fiscal 1976, up from \$211 million the previous year, and the budget for the current year calls for outlays of \$294 million.

Company officials said BSC expects to borrow about \$200 million of this year's total from Common Market agencies. The remainder will be covered by depreciation and from domestic lenders, including the government.

As a result of this jump in borrowing, BSC expects its debt service costs to rise to about \$150 million this year from \$108 million in 1975-76.

Sir Monty, who will retire in September, expressed considerable irritation over the government's role in the corporation's affairs, and noted that BSC's long-range development plan is about three years behind schedule, and greatly more expensive as a result, largely because of government indecision stemming from conflicts between economic and political considerations.

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 1)

Starting Gains

LONDON, July 28 (AP-DJ)—Sterling was bid sharply higher today, touching \$1.78 before settling at \$1.7805. The rate was up from 1.7317 late yesterday.

One dealer said there seemed to be some large commercial orders for sterling in the market, though he could not identify the buyers.

However, some of the buying of sterling may have been by oil companies for delivery at the end of the month to the oil-producing states. Normally these payments are made at the end of the month following each quarter. While the sterling component of the payments has gone down in successive quarters, some observers believe the amount may still be significant.

Revenue 1,149.8 | 892.7 || Profit | 52.8 | 32.9 |
| Per Share | 1.06 | 0.66 |

Revenue 675.7 | 581.5 || Profit | 19.5 | 9.3 |
| Per Share | 0.84 | 0.41 |

Revenue 1,300.0 | 1,100.0 || Profit | 37.3 | 23.3 |
| Per Share | 1.53 | 1.02 |

Revenue 644.1 | 581.5 || Profit | 57.4 | 50.2 |
| Per Share | 0.99 | 0.86 |

Revenue 1,246.5 | 1,110.4 || Profit | 107.5 | 94.4 |
| Per Share | 1.85 | 1.68 |

Revenue 587.0 | 564.0 || Profit | 21.55 | 19.36 |
| Per Share | 2.01 | 1.88 |
| Share dil. | 1.91 | 1.80 |

Revenue 1,070.6 | 950.4 || Profit | 73.58 | 73.58 |
| Per Share | 1.52 | 1.32 |

Revenue 587.2 | 577.2 || Profit | 36.2 | 32.0 |
| Per Share | 1.09 | 1.06 |

Revenue 1,123.3 | 1,073.6 || Profit | 68.2 | 66.9 |
| Per Share | 2.05 | 2.03 |

Revenue 587.2 | 577.2 || Profit | 36.2 | 32.0 |
| Per Share | 1.09 | 1.06 |

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Revenue 1,123.3 | 1,073.6 || Profit | 68.2 | 66.9 |
| Per Share | 2.05 | 2.03 |

Revenue 587.2 | 577.2 || Profit | 36.2 | 32.0 |
| Per Share | 1.09 | 1.06 |

Revenue 1,123.3 | 1,073.6 || Profit | 68.2 | 66.9 |
| Per Share | 2.05 | 2.03 |

Revenue 587.2 | 577.2 || Profit | 36.2 | 32.0 |
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Revenue 1,123.3 | 1,073.6 || Profit | 68.2 | 66.9 |
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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

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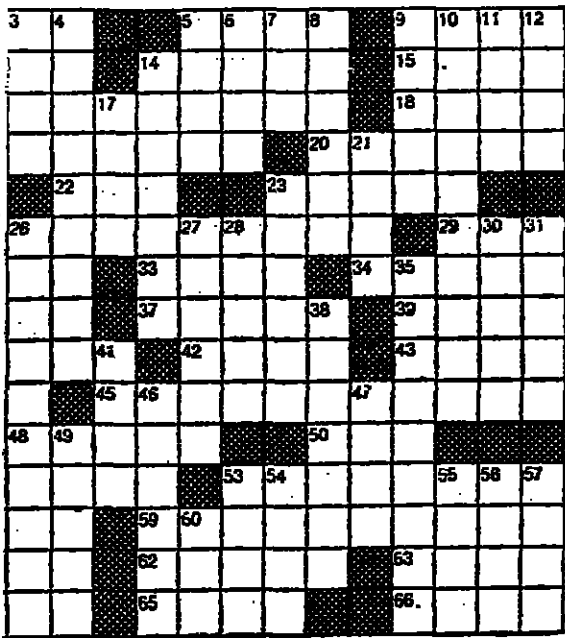
1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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# **WORD** Edited by Will Weng

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or astro 35 Fine-tuning  
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65 A.B.A. team 41 Rotation  
66 Opel and onyx 46 Moral  
1 Golf stroke 47 lamb and dactyl  
2 Other, in Spain 49 Undergoes  
3 Dissenting votes 51 Fusses  
4 Conversation 52 Like a certain  
5 Bottle size 53 Beer ingredient  
6 Sally 54 Metric units  
7 Tim-Tin 55 Dies  
8 Area 56 -- at tummy  
9 Place for a belt 57 Superlative  
10 Word for a 58 endings  
11 Be short of 60 Bakery item  
12 Salinger girl  
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## Again on Top of Olympic Basketball World

familiarization. It was significant that in the closing minutes, all of the American players, not in action were standing along the sidelines and cheering their teammates.

The fact that the U.S. team was playing Yugoslavia instead of the Soviet Union did not seem to be a factor in the minds of the players.

"We came to win the gold medal," said Quinn Buckner, the captain from Indiana. "And we got it."

Dantley, 6 feet 5, at times put on a one-man show, shooting 13-for-19.

"We told Adrian to go one-on-one with (Kresimir) Cosic guarding him, to use his speed," said coach Dean Smith. "But other-



By Steve Cadv

Chuck Cooney, by 5-0 over Chul-soo Hwang, of South Korea in bantamweight; Howard Davis, as a "winner by retirement" when his Bulgarian rival's corner refused to let their lightweight continue in the third round, and Sugar Ray Leonard by 3-0 over Ulrich Byer of East Germany in a light-welterweight finale.

The 1972 Olympic wrestling job was turned in by Davis, a tall, skillful ring magician. After a cautious start, 20-year-old Davis knocked down Tzvetan Tzvetkov with a short right 40 seconds from the end of the first round.

After coming his opponent to the next round with fancy foot-work and jabs, Davis knocked him down a second time with a right early in the final round. The Bulgarian's corner ordered the fight stopped with 1 minute 12 seconds to go when Davis again staggered Tzvetkov, for what would have been a second, mandatory standing 8-count.

In the 1972 Olympic Games at Munich, the Americans took only one gold and one silver medal. Wrestling was particularly clinical, perhaps because the losers in sen-

finals both get one of those third-place medals.

Leonard, another 20-year-old, didn't throw so many punches as Davis. But his footwork, even during the brief periods he appeared to be clowning, was by far the most dazzling of the night.

When the American moved from side to side, overpowering the East German almost at will, despite the latter's constant cover-ups, Leonard is a boxer, in the best sense of the word, and that's what intoxicates Olympic judges more than anything else.

Randolph, at 18 the youngest member of the team, set the tempo by outpointing Larmour, a 27-year-old brawler from Belfast.

He avoids the British Empire amateur championship. The teenager, a high school senior, used a longer reach and steady right uppercuts to thwart the bull-like charges of his more seasoned rival.

Armstrong, the only member of the 11-man team who fought in the 1972 Olympics, said he thought he had beaten Angel Herrero of Cuba. The verdict il-

a second. The races are 100, 200 and 400 meters, 400-meter relay, 400-meter hurdles and the 110-meter hurdles (100-meter hurdles for women).

Records in yards were eliminated because, with minor exceptions, only the United States still runs races at yards rather than meters. The yard race records for 100 yards were eliminated because hand timing is so erratic. The hand-time records were only as good as the timers, and some of the performances that reached the record books were known to have been questionable.

The IAAF hopes to mean that all American meets must be run at meters or that they must have automatic timing, which is expensive. But unless these requirements are met, world records cannot be established.

The IAAF decided that automatic timing for races 400 meters and shorter would be rounded upward, if necessary, to the nearest 50th of a second. So the 100-meter world record of 9.95 seconds (Jim Hines in the 1968 Olympics) will become 9.96.

Races of 500 meters and longer have been timed in fifths of a second. Under new rules they will be accepted in tenths of a second.

Thus, Lasse Viren's winning time of 37 minutes 40.38 seconds in the 10,000-meter run Tuesday will be rounded to 37:40.4. Had it been 37:40.31, it would still be 37:40.4 because, for races 800 meters or longer, the time is rounded to the nearest tenth. If it were 37:40.31, it would be rounded to 37:40.3.

**JUDO**  
**LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT**  
**FINAL**

Ninomiya, Japan, 4. Bamaa Hamshul-  
adze, U.S.S.R., decision.

**SEMI-FINALS**

Hamshuladze, 4. Starobok, Britala,  
decision.  
Ninomiya, 4. Roethliberger, Switzer-  
land.

**ARCHERY**

**Men 90 and 70 meters**

1. Fusa, U.S.R. 681; 2. Ferrar, Italy, 568; 3. T. K. K. 478; 4. 478.  
Spigarello, Italy, 574; 5. Jerrill,  
Sweden, 549; 6. McInnes, U.S.R. 571;  
7. Amey, U.S.R. 571; 8. Reilly,  
Australia, 568; 9. Chendrarov, U.S.S.R. 558; 10. Pandjangan, Indonesia, 567.

**Women 70 meters**

1. Urban, W. Germany, 605; 2. Wiljeito, Poland, 591; 3. Kopyan, U.S.R. 571; 4. Jang, North Korea, 558; 5. 558; 6. 558; 7. 558; 8. 558; 9. 558; 10. 558.  
Canada, 582; 7. Ryan, U.S.R. 577; 8. Myers, U.S.R. 576; 9. Lemay, Canada, 572; 10. Sander, Poland, 571.

**WINGCLIPPING**  
**SUPER-HEAVYWEIGHT**

Switzerland 12, Canada 3.  
 Romania 10, U.S. 5.  
 France 15, Poland 5.  
 Hungary 11, Finland 5.  
 Britain 11, Austria 5.  
 U.S.S.R. 10, Thailand 5.  
 Norway 14, Argentina 2.  
 Italy 11, Iran 5.  
 Romania 4, Thailand 3.  
 Hungary 11, Poland 4.  
 Norway 14, Canada 2.  
 W. Germany 10, Austria 6.  
 France 15, Poland 5.  
 Sweden 11, Iran 4.  
 Switzerland 12, Argentina 2.

**DIVING**

**MEN'S PLATFORM FINAL**

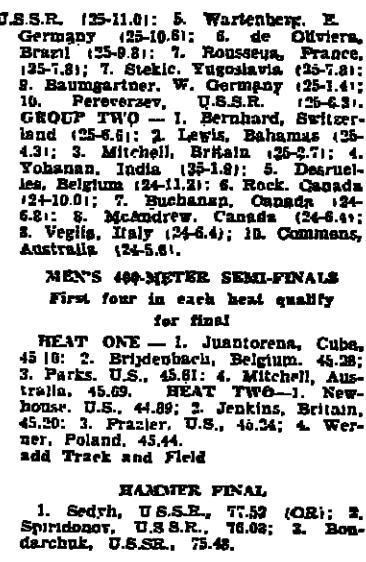
1. Dobias, Italy, 699.31; 2. Lougans, U.S., 576.09; 3. U.S.S.R., 545.61; 4. Voster, U.S., 544.14; 5. Moore, U.S., 534.17; 6. Hoffmann, K. Ger., 528.02; 7. Gabor, Romania, U.S.S.R., 516.21; 8. Olton, Mexico, 513.92.

**BOING**

**QUARTERFINALS**

**LIGHT FLYWEIGHT**

Maldonado, Puerto Rico, 6. Patti, Argentina; Hernandez, Cuba, 6. Patti, Korea.



MONTREAL, July 28 (AP)—The Canadian Olympic Organizing Committee has placed "iron collar" atmosphere around

the Games, the executive director of the International Olympic Committee says.

Monique Berliouss made a statement on a Radio-France program here yesterday.

"The athletes are penned in an iron collar and one does not feel the kind of holiday spirit that should prevail at such Games," she told French radio personality Jean-Pierre El Khatib. "These games have no national and the Olympic spirit is completely lacking."

MONTREAL, July 28 (AP).—The men's Olympic platform diving event last night marked the end of one career and the springboard for another.

Klaus Dibiasi, the Italian superstar, won an unprecedented third straight Olympic platform title, while young American Greg Louganis, in his first major meet, finished second.

"I quit diving as of today," said DIBIASI, the 28-year-old who be-

"This was my first real international meet and I'm really happy with what I did," said Louganis, 16.

DIBiasi may be quitting just in time, as diving experts were captivated by Louganis, whose entries barely disturb the water.

"He will have a great future," said DIBiasi.

Louganis led after the first four dives, receiving a string of 9s and 9.5s as done perfect 10 to put the pressure on DIBiasi, looking to become the first diving Olympic triple champion ever.

"I wasn't worried," DIBiasi said. "I thought he might miss."

Roulette  
Blackjack

Casino

**WIESBADEN**  
RESTAURANT · BAR

ttt May  
basketball gold.

**ACHTING**  
**ORONADO**  
after my room  
00; 2 U.S., 28.00; 3.  
70; 4, Australia, 24.40;  
10.40; 5, Sweden, 21.70;  
6, Denmark, 24.70; 7.  
8, Austria, 23.40.

**PLACINGS**  
**FINN**  
9, 34.00; 2 U.S.R.,  
34.40; 4, Finland,  
26.40; 6, Greece, 77.00;  
7, Canada, 23.00; 9,  
France, 23.00.

**ASS 410**  
9, 42.40; 2, Spain,  
W, 67.00; 4, U.S.R., 7.  
land, 59.70; 6, Britain,  
9.00; 7, France,  
9.00; 10, Japan, 26.70.

**EMPEST**  
00; 2 U.S.R., 30.40;  
W, Germany, 42.10;  
5, Britain, 22.70;  
6, Netherlands, 7.  
10, Australia, 32.00.

**DUTCHMAN**  
9, 34.70; 2, Britain,  
5.10; 4, Canada, 57.10;  
5, U.S., 65.70; 7,  
France, 72.00; 8, Aus-  
Sweden, 78.00.

**3LING**  
1.70; 2 U.S., 47.40; 3.

[illegible]

**WOMEN'S CANADIAN PAIRS** **SEMI-FINALS**  
**HEAT**  
 First three to semi-finals  
 others to repechage  
**HEAT ONE-1.** Hungary, 1:56.45; 2.  
 Romania, 1:57.37; 3. Canada, 1:57.41;  
 4. Sweden, 1:58.56. **HEAT TWO-1.**  
 U.S.S.R., 1:59.32; 2. Bulgaria, 1:58.84;  
 3. Poland, 1:59.90; 4. ex Germany,  
 1:59.39.  
**WOMEN'S KAYAK PAIRS 500-METER**  
**HEAT**  
 First three to semi-finals  
 others to repechage  
**HEAT ONE-1.** U.S.S.R., 1:57.49; 2.  
 Romania, 1:59.33; 3. Poland, 3:01.45;  
 4. Canada, 3:33.90. **HEAT TWO-1.** E.  
 Germany, 1:59.37; 2. Hungary, 1:54.35;  
 3. W. Germany, 1:55.59; 4. U.S., 1:56.32.  
**FOOTBALL**  
**SEMI-FINALS**  
 Poland 2, Brazil 6.  
 E. Germany 2, U.S.S.R., 1.  
 W. Germany, 3 and 6 goals.  
 Yugoslavia 1, Hungary 15.  
 For 7 place  
 Czechoslovakia 25, Denmark 24.  
**BASKETBALL**  
**MEN'S FINAL**  
 U. States 53, Yugoslavia 74.  
 Place 3  
 U.S.S.R. 100, Canada 72.  
 Place 5  
 Italy 56, Czechoslovakia 75.

**FINAL**

1. Alexeev, U.S.S.R., smatch 106.0  
Kine (197), Jerk 356.0 lifts (GR):  
Total 440.0, 237.5, 2. Bond, E.  
Z. Ger., 176.0, 235.0, 405.0; 3. Loech,  
E. Ger., 185.0, 220.5, 397.5; 4. Nagy,  
Czechoslovakia, 207.5, 275.0, U.S.  
397.5; 5. Pavisek, Czechoslovakia, 207-  
5; 7. Fernandez, Cuba, 266.0; 8. Ed-  
mond, Romania, 247.5; 9. Nolejo,  
Sweden, 237.5.

**VOLLEYBALL**

Men's match for 7 and 8 place  
Brazil 3, Italy 0.  
Men's match for 5 and 4 place  
Czechoslovakia 3, South Korea 1.

**FENCING**

**MEN'S TEAM SABRE FINAL**  
U.S.S.R., 3, Italy 4.  
Match for third and fourth places  
Romania 3, Hungary 4.

For fifth and sixth places  
Cuba 5, Poland 6.

**WOMEN'S TEAM FOIL  
QUARTERFINALS**

U.S.S.R., 3, Romania 1.  
W. Germany 3, Italy 2.  
Poland 3, Hungary 4.  
Hungary 3, Britain 2.

**WOMEN'S TEAM FOIL  
SEMPINALS**

France 3, Hungary 4.

**MEN'S TEAM EPEE**  
Prest Round  
Sweden 15, Hong Kong 1.

**FLYWEIGHT**  
Randolph, U.S.; de Larmour, Ireland; Maszynski, Poland; de Forest, Venezuela.

**BANTAMWEIGHT**  
Rybakov, U.S.S.R.; de Foster, E. Germany; Mooney, U.S.; de Franz, South Africa.

**FEATHERWEIGHT**  
Herrera, Cuba; Armistead, U.S.; Parades, Mexico; de Choi, South Korea.

**LIGHTWEIGHT**  
Davis, U.S.; de Turekco, Bulgaria; Kuevski, Yugoslavia; de Jaudy, Haiti.

**LIGHT WELTERWEIGHT**  
Aldama, Cuba; de Nagy, Hungary; Kolev, Bulgaria; de Cutot, Romania; Szecherba, Poland; de Portillo, Argentina; Leonard, U.S.; de Evert, E. Germany.

**WELTERWEIGHT**  
Strickov, W. Germany; de McCallum, Jamaica; Gamarro, Venezuela; de Jackson, U.S.

**LIGHT MIDDLEWEIGHT**  
Savchenko, U.S.S.R.; de Lemos, Venezuela (k); Rybicki, Poland; de Guzman, Puerto Rico.

**MIDDLEWEIGHT**  
Shpinko, U.S. de Pasewicz, Poland; Marasc, Romania; de Martins, Brazil.

**LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT**  
Cuba, de Gruber, W. Germany (k); de Daulton, Romania; de Burgess, Bermuda.

**HEAVYWEIGHT**  
Tate, U.S. de Buewing, W. Germany; Stevenson, Cuba; de Gabela, Finland.

**Klaus Dibiasi**  
... diving to gold.

**WOMEN'S 1500-METER**

First four in each heat and two fastest losers qualify for semi-finals.

1. **FRANCE**, 4:10.94; 2. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:10.94; 3. **U.S.A.**, 4:11.39; 4. **Stewart, U.S.R.**, 4:11.39; 5. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:11.57; 6. **U.S.A.**, 4:11.57.

**HAT TWO**—**Bulgaria**, 4:11.57; 7. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:11.11; 8. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:10.13; 9. **Poland**, 4:07.74; 10. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 11. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 12. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 13. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 14. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 15. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 16. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 17. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 18. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 19. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 20. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 21. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 22. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 23. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 24. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 25. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 26. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 27. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 28. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 29. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 30. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 31. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 32. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 33. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 34. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 35. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 36. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 37. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 38. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 39. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 40. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 41. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 42. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 43. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 44. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 45. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 46. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 47. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 48. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 49. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 50. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 51. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 52. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 53. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 54. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 55. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 56. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 57. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 58. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 59. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 60. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 61. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 62. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 63. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 64. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 65. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 66. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 67. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 68. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 69. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 70. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 71. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 72. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 73. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 74. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 75. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 76. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 77. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 78. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 79. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 80. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 81. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 82. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 83. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 84. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 85. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 86. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 87. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 88. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 89. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 90. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 91. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 92. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 93. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 94. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 95. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 96. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 97. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 98. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 99. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 100. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 101. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 102. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 103. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 104. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 105. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 106. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 107. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 108. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 109. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 110. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 111. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 112. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 113. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 114. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 115. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 116. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 117. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 118. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 119. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 120. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 121. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 122. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 123. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 124. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 125. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 126. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 127. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 128. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 129. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 130. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 131. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 132. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 133. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 134. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 135. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 136. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 137. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 138. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 139. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 140. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 141. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 142. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 143. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 144. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 145. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 146. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 147. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 148. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 149. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 150. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 151. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 152. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 153. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 154. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 155. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 156. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 157. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 158. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 159. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 160. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 161. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 162. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 163. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 164. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 165. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 166. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 167. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 168. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 169. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 170. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 171. **U.S.S.R.**, 4:07.74; 172. **U.S.S.R.**, 4

## Italy's Dibiassi Wins Gold No. 3 In Diving Event

MONTREAL, July 28 (AP).—The men's Olympic platform diving event last night marked the end of one career and the springboard for another.

Klaus DIBIASI, the Italian superstar, won an unprecedented third straight Olympic platform title, while young American Greg Louganis, in his first major meet, finished second.

"I quit diving as of today," said Dibiassi, the 38-year-old who began his Olympic conquests by taking a silver medal in Tokyo 12 years ago.

"This was my first real international meet and I'm really happy with what I did," said Louganis, 16.

Dibiassi may be quitting just in time, as diving experts were captivated by Louganis, whose entries barely disturb the water.

"He will have a great future."


**Official of IOC  
Raps Organizers**

MONTREAL, July 22 (AP)—The Canadian Olympic Organizing Committee has placed "an iron collar" atmosphere around the Games, the executive director of the International Olympic Committee says.

Monique Beyloux made the statement on a Radio-France program here yesterday.

"The athletes are penned in an iron collar and one does not feel the kind of holiday spirit that should prevail at such Games," she told French newspaper *L'Express* Jean-Pierre El Kharbach. "These games have no soul and the Olympic spirit is completely lacking."

*Revue  
Blackjack*



<b>Standings</b>					
of Tues., July 27)					
	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>Bronze</b>	<b>Total</b>	
39	29	29	22	80	A
22	22	18	16	56	B
22	22	25	16	63	C
22	22	26	10	58	D
5	5	7	5	25	E
4	4	2	5	11	F
2	2	2	2	6	G
2	2	1	4	9	H
3	3	5	7	15	I
2	2	2	2	6	J
2	2	2	2	6	K
2	2	2	3	7	L
1	1	2	0	3	M
1	1	0	2	3	N
1	1	1	0	2	O
1	1	1	0	3	P
1	1	0	0	1	Q
0	0	3	6	9	R
0	0	2	3	5	S
0	0	2	1	3	T
0	0	1	0	1	U
0	0	1	0	1	V
0	0	0	1	1	W
0	0	0	1	1	X
0	0	0	1	1	Y
0	0	0	1	1	Z

**GERMANY: Drodica, Czechoslovakia, d. Hm, Norway; Vennik, Argentina, d. Ndaze, Senegal.**

**SPRUE HEAVYWEIGHT**  
Andrei, U.S.S.R., d. Balla, Hungary; Jackson, U.S.S.R., d. Gortz, Canada; Vennik, U.S.S.R., d. Bracali, Argentina; Mawdon, Senegal, d. Gunderson, Norway; Dinev, Bulgaria, d. Eickelbaum, W. Germany; Vennik, U.S.S.R., d. Vennik, Cuba; Simon, Romania, d. Adzhazmur, Mongolia.

**CANOEING**  
**MEN'S KAYAK SINGLES 500-METER HEATS**  
Winners to semi-finals, others to repechages  
**HEAT ONE—1.** Sledzinski, Poland, 1:54.73; **2.** Meenen, Spain, 1:58.25; **3.** Neer, U.S.S.R., 1:57.55; **4.** Boudier, France, 1:59.00. **HEAT TWO—1.** Helm, G. Germany, 1:54.08; **2.** Skandini, Rumania, 1:57.13; **3.** Persham, Britain, 1:58.14; **4.** Frya, U.S.S.R., 1:58.22. **HEAT THREE—1.** Diba, Romania, 1:54.17; **2.** Litvov, U.S.S.R., 1:56.21; **3.** Maner, Bulgaria, 1:57.46; **4.** Ferguson, New Zealand, 1:58.15.

**MEN'S CANADIAN SINGLES 500-METER HEATS**  
First three in each heat to semi-finals others to repechages  
**HEAT ONE—1.** Stephan, G. Germany, 2:00.22; **2.** Eicke, W. Germany, 2:11.78; **3.** Grodzinski, Finland 2:14.60; **4.** Ostala,



**Both Imre Gedovari of Hung-**  
**Irimiciuc of Romania app-**  
**Official voted for Gedovari,**



United Press International.

ary, in background, and Dan  
tal to umpire for decision.  
who won sabre gold medal.

WATER POLO  
FINAL ROUND  
Group D  
Netherlands 2, Italy 3  
Romania 5, W. Germany 2.  
Group E  
Canada, 4, Mexico 4.

HOCKEY  
For 9th place  
Belgium 2, Argentina 2.

HANDBALL  
Women's Round Robin  
Hungary 20, Romania 15.  
Hungary 20, Romania 15.  
Japan 15, Canada 14.  
U.S.S.R. 14, E. Germany 11.

TRACK AND FIELD  
WOMEN'S 160-METER HURDLES  
First four in each heat  
qualify for semi-finals  
HEAT ONE—1. Anastasova, U.S.S.R.,  
12.95; 4. Rabinovich, 13.09; 5.  
Colyear, Britain, 13.16; 4. Prevost,  
France, 13.70. HEAT TWO—1. Nowa-  
kowska, Poland, 13.05; 2. Omar, Italy,  
13.37; 3. Ehrhardt, E. Germany, 13.49;  
4. Lapenta, U.S., 13.51. HEAT THREE  
—1. Lebiedeva, U.S.S.R., 12.94; 2.  
Schaller, Germany, 13.02; 3. Sokolova,  
Bulgaria, 13.55. HEAT FOUR—1. Be-  
rens, E. Germany, 13.02; 2. Roth,  
Israel, 13.06; 3. Klononova, U.S.S.R.,  
13.35.

**MEN'S 40-METER BARRELS**

**SEMI-FINALS**

First four in each heat qualify for final

HEAT ONE—1. Dieter, U.S.R., 12.45;  
2. Munkelt, E. Germany, 12.46; 3.  
Myasnikov, U.S.S.R., 13.70; 4. Owens,  
U.S., 15.76. HEAT TWO—1. Casanova,  
U.S.S.R., 12.48; 2. Gaudin, U.S.A.,  
Davenport, U.S., 12.58; 4. Kulebitsky,  
U.S.S.R., 13.59.

**WOMEN'S 100-METER HURDLES**

**SEMI-FINAL**

First four in each semi-final qualify  
for final round

HEAT ONE—1. Schuller, E. Germany,  
12.98; 2. Berend, E. Germany, 12.98; 3.  
Lebedeva, U.S.S.R., 13.03; 4. Ruth, Es-  
tland, 13.04.

HEAT TWO—1. Aisling, Ireland,  
U.S., 12.91; 2. Babistya, Poland,  
13.02; 3. Ehrhardt, E. Germany, 12.38;  
4. Ongar, Italy, 13.21.

**MEN'S 200-METER SEMI-FINALS**

First four in each heat qualify for final

HEAT ONE—1. Stecher, E. Germany,  
22.68; 2. Bodendorf, E. Germany, 22.64;  
3. Helten, W. Germany, 22.97; 4. Pro-  
chazka, U.S.S.R., 23.00.

HEAT TWO—1. Eckert, E. Germany, 23.71; 2.  
Ruhler, W. Germany, 22.90; 3. Robert-  
son, Australia, 22.91; 4. Rega, France,  
23.60.

**MEN'S LONG JUMP**

(Qualifying distance 7½ ft. 7¼)  
GRUBBING ONE—1. Williams, U.S., 136-  
1½; 2. Wilson, U.S., 126-0¾; 3.  
Myricks, U.S. (23-11); 4. Pedunyak,

said DiBiasi.

Louganis led after the first four dives, receiving a string of 8s and 9.5s and done perfect 10 to put the pressure on DiBiasi, looking to become the first diving Olympic triple champion ever.

"I wasn't worried," DiBiasi said. "I thought he might miss."

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# 24. Broad your

(An international &

“Long Distance  
best thing to



**Casino**  
**WIESBADEN**  
RESTAURANT · BAR

Both Imre Gedovari of Hungary, in background, and Dan Irimieuc of Romania appeal to umpire for decision. Official voted for Gedovari, who won sabre gold medal.

**24. Broaden  
your market.**

(An international call means business.)

“Long Distance is the next  
best thing to being there.”



